The New-York Times.

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FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Arago and the Edinburgh off Cape Race

GEN. SCOTT A PASSENGER BY THE ARAGO.

He Has a Long Interview with Prince Napoleon.

Reported Desire of the French Emperor to Preserve Peace.

The War Preparations in Great Britain.

A Pacific Solution of the Trent Question Believed Possible.

ADVANCE IN SECURITIES.

Cotton Higher—Breadstuffs Dull—Provisions Dull.

St. Johns, N. F., Saturday, Dec. 21.

The steamship *Arago*, from Havre, on the evening of the 11th, *via* Southampton, on the morning of the 12th inst., arrived off Cape Race at 6 o'clock, this (Saturday) evening.

The *Arago* has 68 passengers, 500 tons of cargo, and the mails.

Gen. Scott is a passenger by the *Arago*. His health is much improved.

The steamships *Edinburgh* and *Canadian* arrived at Liverpool on the 7th inst.

The steamship *Niagara* arrived at Queenstown on the 8th inst.

The steamship *Etna*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 10th inst.

The steamship *Norwegian*, from Portland, also arrived at Liverpool on the 10th inst.

The dates, per the *Arago*, are four days later than those per the *America*, at Halifax.

There was a much disturbed state of feeling at Warsaw, Poland.

THE QUESTION OF WAR.

Official Opinion of the British Foreign Minister on the Trent Affair.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that the official opinion of the British Foreign Minister on the outrage perpetrated on the *Trent* is most precise and positive, namely: that the violence committed by the Captain of the *San Jacinto* is indefensible; and that by regarding the Commissioners, Messrs. Mason and Slidell, as contraband, Mr. Lincoln and his Ministers contradict themselves, for they refused to admit they were aware of their presence. The correspondent adds that the Emperor Napoleon does not materially dissent from this view of the case.

Continued Preparations for War.

The various military stations in Ireland had been ordered to complete the strength of the sixty-nine regiments of the line.

The British Government was negotiating for steamers to transport troops to Canada.

The first and third battalions of the military train, six hundred strong, with a battery of six pieces, and the eighteenth company of the Royal artillery, have been ordered to proceed immediately to Canada.

The Grenadier Guard are to hold themselves in readiness to embark at a moment's notice.

The British transport *Melbourne* sailed from Woolwich on the 6th inst., with troops, arms and ammunition, for Canada.

The *Hero*, carrying eighty-nine guns, sailed on the 8th inst. to join the North American squadron, and the *Sutlej*, carrying fifty-one guns, was to be dispatched to the same destination forthwith.

The steamships *Persia* and *Australasian* were to sail for Canada on the 15th inst., with 1,100 soldiers' five thousand stand of arms, three hundred tons of stores and two field batteries. Other steamers were to follow them shortly.

A large staff of medical officers have been ordered to Canada, and many sergeants as drill instructors for the Canadian militia.

The Fifth Dragoon Guards had also received orders to embark immediately for Canada.

The *Warrior* had been ordered to be supplied with eight Armstrong 100-pounders, and to change her 40-pounders for 70-pounders. She would be ready for a three years' service on the 11th inst.

The *Black Prince* was being fitted out as rapidly as possible.

The *Chanticleer*, carrying seventeen guns, had been ordered on immediate foreign service.

Good Effect of the Niagara's Advices.

The London *Times* of the 10th inst. says that the steamship *Niagara's* advices encourage the hope of a disavowal of the *San Jacinto* outrage by the Cabinet at Washington, and the surrender of the Southern Commissioners.

The *Niagara's* advices caused an advance of five-eighths in the price of consols.

At Lloyds there was less excitement, although little was being done on war risks. Risks on American ships were offered, but refused.

Canada fives had advanced four per cent. United States fives and New-York Central shares also advanced on the 9th inst.

The Neutrality of France.

The French Press, the *Moniteur* excepted, say that in the event of war between England and the United States, France will remain neutral.

The Money Markets.

Consols closed on the 10th inst. at 90¼@90⅜ for Money, and 90⅜@90½ for the account.

The Paris Bourse was firm, and had advanced a quarter.

The rentes were quoted at 69f. 70c. on the 10th inst.

The rate of discount at Hamburg had declined to 3 ℔ cent.

The Bank of Amsterdam had raised its rate of discount to 4 ℔ cent.

The Bank of Holland had also raised its rate of discount to 4 ℔ cent.

Commercial News by the Arago.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton on Monday and Tuesday reached 18,000 bales, including 5,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market was firmer, and all descriptions had slightly advanced.

Trade Report.—The Manchester market was firmer, but quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market was generally dull. Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others, report: Flour dull, at a decline of 6d.@1s. ℔ barrel, quoted at 30s.@34s. Wheat quiet, and declined 2d. ℔ cental; Red Western, 11s. 9d.@12s. 8d.; Red Southern, 12s. 9d.@13s.; White Western 13s.@13s. 6d.; White Southern, 13s. 9d.@14s. 3d. Corn heavy, and declined 1s.@1s. 6d. ℔ quarter; mixed, 33s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is generally firm and unchanged. Beef firm. Pork steady. Bacon has an upward tendency. Lard downward, with light transactions; quotations are 48s.@51s. Tallow steady at 50s.@51s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Resin quiet at 13s. 6d. for common. Spirits Turpentine nominal. Sugar easier. Rice firm. Ashes steady; Pots 37s. 6d.; Pearls 36s. Linseed Oil quiet; quoted 35s. 9d.@36s.

London, Wednesday, Dec. 11.

Consols closed at 90¼@90⅜ for money.

LATEST VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

Liverpool, Thursday, Dec. 12.

Cotton.—The sales of Cotton for the past two days have been 18,000 bales, of which 5,000 were taken by speculators and exporters. The market continued firm with a slight advance.

The Manchester market continued firm and quiet.

Breadstuffs—Dull. Flour declined 6d.@1s. Wheat quiet at 2d. decline. Corn heavy and declined 1s.@1s. 6d.

Provisions—Beef firm. Pork steady. Bacon upward. Lard downward. Tallow steady.

Produce—Ashes firm. Resin steady at 13s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine nominal. Sugar inactive. Rice quiet but steady. Coffee, no sales.

THE NEWS BY THE EDINBURGH.

Cape Race, Saturday Dec. 21.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool, Wednesday, *via* Queenstown, the afternoon of Thursday, 12th inst., arrived off this point this evening. She was boarded by the news yacht, and her dispatches obtained. Her advices are but one day later, having sailed on the afternoon of the same day as the *Arago*.

Steamship *Saxonia*, from New-York, arrived at Cowes on the 12th, en route to Hamburg.

The *Edinburgh* has 190 passengers, and the American mails. She reports off Bell Buoy, 11th, at 5 P. M. saw the American ship *Fidelia*; at 5.30 P. M., passed the steamship *Ætna*, from New-York, bound to Liverpool.

Gen. Scott, previous to embarking in the steamship *Arago* for New-York, had a long interview with Prince Napoleon. It is reported that the General carries to America the expression of the French Emperor's desire to bring about a pacific solution of the question lately arisen between the English and American Governments, consequent upon the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell.

The steamship *Australasian* was to sail on the night of the 12th, full of troops, munitions of war, &c., for the St. Lawrence.

The steamship *Niagara* was announced to sail on the succeeding Saturday, taking 350 artillerists to Halifax.

There is no abatement in England of warlike preparations.

The ship *Mary Ann*, from New-York for Queenstown, has been abandoned at sea. The crew were saved.

COMMERCIAL NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, Thursday, Dec. 12.

Cotton.—The sales of Cotton yesterday and to-day foot up 20,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales were to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm at unchanged quotations.

Breadstuffs.—The market is dull, but steady, at unchanged quotations.

Provisions.—The market is steady.

Produce.—Spirits of Turpentine firm, at 66s. 6d.

London, Thursday, Dec. 12.

Consols close for Money, at 90¼@90⅜.

American securities are nominal.

CANADA AND THE THREATENED WAR.

The Weak Points of the Provinces Pointed Out.

From the Toronto Globe, Dec. 19.

The American papers take it for granted, if a war between England and the United States should occur, in consequence of the refusal of the latter to yield to the just demands of our mother country, that Canada would speedily and inevitably be "chawed up." We do not intend to wage a wordy war on the point. We are prepared to consider the dangers of our position, and to do all that lies in our view to triumph over them. And, with the assistance we shall receive from Great Britain, we know we shall succeed.

We have already published an extract from Gen. Halleck's "Elements of the Military Art." Gen. Halleck is now Commander-in-Chief of the Union forces in Missouri, where he will shortly have an opportunity of practically testing his capacity for war. There is little doubt he is right in indicating the Lake Champlain route as the most direct line of operation by which an attack can be made upon Canada. It is the shortest route, and would, if successful, cut off the communication of the western part of the Province with Great Britain. It has this grave fault, however. While Quebec remains in our possession an invading army in Montreal would run great danger of having its communication interfered with by an advance from the fortress in a southwesterly direction. We do not profess to have any tactical knowledge, but such it appears to us would be a likely result.

One reason why the possession of the Montreal district is of great importance, arises from the fact that while we have it, we also have the Ottawa River and the Rideau Canal under our control. The southern bank of the St. Lawrence from opposite Cornwall and upwards is American territory. This places it in the power of our neighbors to blockade the river, or at any rate to render its passage very difficult. We can, however, to a very great extent, curtail the advantage they may gain there, by using the Ottawa and the Rideau Canal, the entrance of which latter into Lake Ontario is defended by the fort at Kingston. Montreal is not to be easily taken. There is a strong battery on St. Helen's Island, and the heights behind the city afford a means of defence which the people will know how to use. Any quantity of labor can be procured to throw up whatever intrenchments may be considered necessary by the military engineers. Quebec has doubtless a good store of cannon which can be forwarded to Montreal by the Grand Trunk Railway, and men will not be wanting to handle them. Before the weather renders it possible for the Americans to advance northward, every gun ought to have enough skilled artillerymen to put it to the most effective use.

The Duke of Wellington has recorded it as his opinion that unless we retain possession of Lakes Champlain, Ontario and Erie, the best laid plans for the defence of the Province may fail. Upon this Sir Archibald Alison remarks. "The two great discomfitures sustained by us during the last war—the defeat of Proctor at the Moravian village, and the retreat of Provost from Plattsburgh—were the immediate consequences of the disasters on Lakes Erie and Champlain. The movement of Chauncey gained the ascendency on Lake Ontario. Toronto was taken and the serious invasion, arrested only by the heroism at Chippewa, was commenced. Knowing, then, where the danger lies, and where the means of averting it are to be found, it is the duty of the British Government to be ready at a moment's warning to equip or prepare a formidable naval force on Champlain, Erie and Ontario." What can be done at this season of the year to place a fleet of gunboats on Lake Champlain we leave it to our friends below to say. We have very considerable facilities for the Western lakes. Kingston is fortified sufficiently to resist any attack the Americans can make, and under cover of the guns, before Spring opens, we might have boats enough, which together with those we shall receive from England, would sweep everything before them on Lake Ontario. Of course we should have to make great exertions. But upon our naval supremacy everything depends. The shipyards of Quebec afford an ample supply of skilled labor, to say nothing of our lake builders at Kingston, Toronto, Oakville, St. Catherines, Collingwood and elsewhere. Collingwood has already been marked out for a naval depôt on Lake Huron. It will be necessary to fortify it strongly. This can soon be done, and ship-building commenced. Port Stanley and the Rondeau are important points on Lake Erie for ship-building, but if the Welland Canal is well guarded, it will enable us to pass vessels of considerable size through from Lake Ontario. We may depend upon it that if there is to be war, there will be such a turning out of gunboats in British ship-yards as was never seen before. What can be done in that way was shown during the Crimean business. The twenty-one gunboats mentioned by the *Times* as ready, were built on that occasion, and we believe are small enough to pass our locks. Many others, laid up in sheds at Plymouth, can be launched in a few hours—they are perhaps in the harbor now—and will be available for lake and river defence.

We believe previous experience in hard-fought campaigns proves that, the lake being safe, Toronto, Hamilton and other points are to be best defended on the Niagara frontier. Troops must be concentrated at some point or points in the peninsula, from which they can most readily be thrown either toward Niagara or Sarnia and Windsor. Our extensive railway system affords us every facility for moving troops. If Toronto and London are selected as the *points d' appui*, we can readily meet the enemy at any point he may threaten. If, indeed, an attack from the lake be made impossible by the presence of a fleet, Toronto is in no danger, for the enemy would not dare to advance overland from Niagara, with the certainty that we could cut off his communication. On the possession of the lakes, we repeat, everything depends.

We are not able to furnish our readers with a statement of the number of guns, of shot and shell, or of barrels of powder immediately available. Our military authorities are in the habit of keeping the knowledge of these things to themselves. A correspondent of the New-York *Herald* recently visited Quebec, but could make nothing out, except that the fortress was strong! Many of our readers were doubtless surprised to learn that twenty-five thousand Minié rifles had been placed at the disposal of the Provincial Government the other day, exclusive of those already in the hands of the volunteers. How many more there are stored away in that mysterious fortress at Quebec, it is difficult to say.

The telegraph brings intelligence of the ordering of fresh troops for Canada. The men will, we expect, travel overland. They may do so all Winter undisturbed. The road is a long one, but it is sufficiently good to permit of the transport, perhaps not of heavy guns, but of all the *materiel* of a marching army. The patriotic volunteers of Great Britain will set free a large proportion of the regular troops; and as the Americans are powerless for mischief elsewhere than in North America, we may expect to see a greater number of red-coats congregated together under the Union Jack than were ever assembled out of England before.

HOW REINFORCEMENTS MAY BE DISPATCHED.

From the Toronto Leader, Dec. 19.

The troops to Canada will have to come overland from Halifax—a task much less difficult than when it was performed on previous occasions. Railroads extend from over about one-third of the distance from Halifax to Quebec. There is now a passable stage road, on which the distance from Woodstock to Rivière du Loup is made in Summer in three days and three nights. This is the most difficult portion, because it passes through a new country, over which the road is of the most primitive description. On landing at Halifax, the troops can go by rail to Truro; thence, on a good stage road, a distance of some 80 miles to Muncton, at the head of that arm of the Bay of Fundy which stretches furthest to the east; from this point, they will reach St. John by rail. What course they will take from St. John we cannot say; but the probability is they will go up the St. John River, which will then be covered by ice, to Fredericton. They might go to St. Andrews and take the railroad to Woodstock; but in that case their starting-point would be close to the American frontier, and they would have sixty miles of stage-road from St. John to St. Andrews. They will have several advantages over any troops that ever traveled the same route, in Winter, before. Over two hundred miles of railroad will be at their service; and where the rail does not extend the road will be passable. It will not be difficult to obtain horses and sleighs, to convey them over those portions of the road where the rail has not been laid.

PREPARATIONS—THE MILITIA CALLED OUT.

From the Toronto Globe.

The Government have called out one company of seventy-five men in each battalion of the Sedentary Militia. There are about five hundred battalions in Canada, Upper and Lower, and the call will produce between thirty and forty thousand men. The mere calling out of this number of militia involves a very large expenditure, and we are bound to believe that the step has not been taken lightly. We are entirely ignorant of the reasons which have produced it, and can only guess that instructions received by the *Jura* have caused the Government to regard the United States difficulty as more serious than they did before. Certain it is that communications from the Government a day or two ago did not indicate that they thought thirty or forty thousand men necessary for the defense of the Province. An intimation from England that the arming of the militia was advisable, and perhaps, also, that the Imperial Government would bear the expense, may have led to the change of policy.

The call for men will be promptly met. Companies are being formed in every village and town, and the rural districts will soon begin to move. In a short time a very respectable force could be sent to guard the exposed points on the frontier, and the rest would speedily follow.

Military Department, Quebec, Dec. 20.

A militia general order is promulgated to-day requiring one company of seventy-five privates in each battalion of sedentary militia to be immediately formed for active service from volunteers from service men. No man to be accepted who does not volunteer for immediate service, and on a day's notice. The three commissioned officers to be nominated by the officer commanding the battalion, approved by the Colonel of the district, and joint certificate of their fitness sent to the Commander-in-Chief, who alone sanctions the appointment. Field officers of battalions may be company officers without loss of rank.

By command. A. DE SALABERRY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, D. A. G. M.

BOATS FOR THE LAKES.

The Government have lying at Quebec four strong steamers, the *Victoria, Lady Head, Napoleon* and *Advance*. The three first named are iron propellers, the last mentioned is a sidewheel vessel of wood. Can they pass the canal locks? If so, they should be sent to Kingston at once. A few days ago the water was out of the Lachine Canal alone, the others were full, and as the cold weather had not set in, vessels might be sent through them to the lakes. If we cannot now get these boats, it will be well to put them in readiness to receive guns the day the war breaks out. There are also a number of propellers lying at various ports which might be fitted up in readiness for the contest if it must come. Of course they would make comparatively poor war vessels, but as everything depends upon the possession of the lakes, to that end our efforts must be directed. Most of them are large enough to carry a couple of sixty-eight pounders, and would thus be valuable auxiliaries to the English gunboats which will certainly be here.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

Interesting Letter on Iron-clad Ships by Donald McKay.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* publishes the following interesting letter from Donald McKay:

London, Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1861.

I suppose it will be interesting for you to learn how far the English Government has advanced in reconstructing its fleet.

The building of any of the common class men-of-war ships has been almost entirely abandoned for the moment, and all the energies of the Government are directed exclusively on the sudden creation of a fleet of iron-cased frigates and ships.

There are afloat, by this time, the following iron-cased ships:

	Guns.	Horses.
Warrior	40	1,250
Black Prince	40	1,250
Defence	22	600
Resistance	22	600
Hector	32	800

Of these, only the *Warrior* and the *Black Prince* have had their trial trips, on which the first-named vessel realized, with all her armament, stores and provisions on board, the high speed of 14½ knots, and so exceeded the highest expectations ever entertained by her designers, Messrs. Isaac Watts and Joseph Large. On her subsequent trial at sea in stormy weather, the ship behaved admirably, and had very easy motions. In grateful acknowledgment of the eminent service rendered to his country by the design of this most successful vessel, Mr. I. Watts has been decorated with a high Order by Her Majesty.

The *Black Prince* has even obtained a higher speed than the *Warrior*. The experiments at Shoeburyness on the power of resistance of a section of the *Warrior* against shots, (only finished a few days since,) have plainly shown that the *Warrior's* sides are practically impenetrable to the heaviest shot; and this settles forever the question about the superiority of iron-cased ships over those of the old construction.

The two following iron-cased ships are building:

	Guns.	Horses.
Achilles	36	1,250
Valiant	32	800

The *Achilles* will have the same principal dimensions as the *Warrior* and *Black Prince*, but her displacement will be by about 700 tons larger, and she will be cased from stem to stern.

Six other iron iron-cased ships, of 60 guns each, are to be built, and three of them have been ordered already. One of them will be built by Laird, in Birkenhead; another by Mare, in Poplar; and the third, by the Thames Iron Works. They are to be 400 feet long and 60 feet wide. Their engines will be of 1,250 horse-power, and their speed is expected to be 12 to 13 knots. They will be cased either with 4½-inch iron on a teak-wood backing, or by 6½-inch iron slabs without a wooden backing. Which of these systems is to be chosen, will be decided after the new series of experiments (conducted at Shoeburyness) on the resistance of iron plates to shot, shall have been completed.

In addition to these 13 iron ships, the following 5 wooden ships are rapidly building in the Navy-yards, expressly designed for being armor-plated: *Royal Alfred*, in Portsmouth; *Royal Oak*, in Chatham; *Caledonia*, in Woolwich; *Ocean*, in Devenport; *Triumph*, in Pembroke. Their principal dimensions are: Length, 273 feet; breadth, 58 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 19 feet 10 inches; draught of water, 25 feet 9 inches; height of battery, 7 feet; burden in tons, 4,045; horse-power, 2,000. Their armament will consist of 40 guns of the heaviest calibre, and they will be iron-cased in all their lengths.

This number of 18 iron-cased men-of-war ships, of the largest class, is to be ready for sea by the end of next year, and the capital which they represent is estimated at the enormous sum of "eight million pounds sterling," or $39,000,000.

The French Government will have by the same time, afloat, about twenty iron-cased ships; and all the principal and even minor powers of Europe, are constructing a large number of these powerful ships.

In view of these startling facts it becomes evident that our national fleet ought to be immediately and largely increased, so as to be prepared for any emergency. Such as our navy is at the present moment, it ranks hardly with second-rate European powers, and it is entirely insufficient to protect our trade and to uphold the dignity of our flag. There is no reason why we should not have a fleet as powerful as either that of England or France. We have the money, the materials and artisans necessary to build a first-class fleet, and the best sailors to man it.

It would be easy for us to build, in one year, a fleet of 500 to 600 men-of-war ships, from a gunboat to the largest class of iron-cased frigates. It is a well-known fact that we built, in one year, the astonishing number of 2,034 vessels and steamers, of all classes, measuring together 583,450 tons. A large number of these vessels were as large as the biggest class of frigates hitherto constructed. What we have done once, we may do over again, and working at the same rate, we would be able alone in our merchant yards to turn out, in one year, 583 ships of 1,000 tons each. In our six Navy-yards, where the choicest materials are stocked for building a fleet of 100 ships, 60 more men-of-war ships might be built in one year, making a total of 643 men-of-war ships of all classes, varying in their armament from three to sixty guns. More than a hundred of our greatest engineering firms would complete all the machinery necessary to be put in these ships in less than a year. Our capabilities and facilities of building ships have not in the least suffered by the loss of the seceded States. They never were ship-building States, and as late as 1860, they only built (combined) one full-rigged ship, while the Northern States built 110 ships of the same description. That is to say, in plain words, all the seceded States combined did not build even "one per cent." of the sea-going ships built in the United States.

It is true, on a very urgent occasion, in a great emergency, our country could largely increase her navy, in a very few months, with very powerful descriptions of vessels, if they would proceed as follows:

Cut down all our line-of-battle-ships one or two decks, case them with five-inch iron plates, put a battery of 30 or 40 guns of the heaviest calibre on board of them, and moor them across the entrance of our harbors. Plate our heavy frigates with shell-proof-iron plates, and to make up for the additional weight put into them, do away with their armament on the upper deck.

Transform 100 of our best sea-going merchant steamers in so many frigates, sloops, dispatch and gunboats of a speed superior to any men-of-war ships yet produced.

Among our large clipper ships and traders, more than 500 may be found that are capable to be transformed into so many efficient sailing-sloops and frigates. Their length varies from 220 to 300 feet: their breadth from 40 to 52 feet, and whenever they are cut down one deck, or their decks are lowered, will be found capable of carrying an armament varying from 20 to 50 heavy guns, according to their respective capacity. Twenty and thirty of our best and largest clipper ships might very well be transformed into powerful screw-frigates—as, for instance, the *Great Republic*, which exceeds in her dimensions the largest English 50-gun frigates, while her shape for speed is incomparably superior.

The scantling of all these ships is well-known to be larger than that of the best and strongest men-of-war ships of our navy.

Among the barks and brigs there are certainly 400 to 500 capable of receiving an armament of from 8 to 20 guns, and more than a thousand of our large coasting schooners that have a breadth of 28 to 30 feet and over, and a form never surpassed for speed, can in a few weeks be transformed into men-of-war schooners, armed with one pivot gun of the heaviest description in the middle, and two to four 32-pounders at the ends. The vessels have a very large stability, and the scantling of their timbers, etc., is by 20 per cent. heavier than that of the common men-of-war schooners.

This fleet of about 2,000 vessels of war can (working with all the natural energy of our nation) be turned out in less time than four to six months, and it would be sufficient to protect our coast and meet the first storm.

Time would so be gained to build a fleet fit to represent our great nation, and to make our flag once more respected in all seas of the globe.

But the time is pressing, our country is surrounded by dangers on all sides, and it becomes the imperative duty of our Government and people to act with the greatest energy without delay. The times are gone when Europe could be frightened by thundering newspaper articles and the hollow brag of ambitious politicians; we have to show now that we know how to handle the engines of war, and to stand a hail of shells and balls.

A powerful fleet is the best guarantee of peace for a great maritime nation; of the truth of this principle England—whose motto is free trade and peace with all nations—is the most striking example.

Yours truly, DONALD McKAY.

THE NEUTRALITY OBSERVED IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

Port of Portertown, Head of Bay of Fundy,
Nova Scotia, (Cumberland Co.,) Dec. 7, 1861.

Messrs. Editors: I wrote you on the 17th September last, informing you that the schooner *Spitfire* had cleared from this for a Southern port, laden with a cargo of *ammunition, clothing and "fodder" for the rebels*. I have now to report that she has returned and made a successful voyage, and her owners and all concerned have realized a handsome profit. She is now loading again for the Southern States; this time her cargo consists of 80 kegs rifle powder, 419 cases stout Brogans, 27 do. Woolen cloth, 53 hogsheads codfish, 420 boxes herring, 120 barrels shad, 48 do. Labrador herring, 40 do. mackerel; also, sundry cases, the contents of which I cannot ascertain. A company loads her this voyage and her destination is kept a profound secret. Wm. Grant, the commander, is as cunning a specimen of a Nova Scotian as ever you cast eyes on—the owner, Rufus Smith, cannot be matched for smartness in these parts.

I have reported the facts to the United States Consul, and he has promised to lay the same before our Government in time to have a cruiser on the alert to capture her, but I fear it will be too late, as she sails to-night. If she lands this venture in safety the captain and all concerned can lay on their oars for the remainder of their lives—every man on board is thoroughly trained as a rifleman, and can make his mark at 600 yards, without fail, in nine cases out of ten. She is armed, as I before stated, with two six-pound cannons, and every man has a Minié rifle.

It is strange how strong a feeling the inhabitants of "Portertown" exhibit against the loyal Northern States. It has been advocated that an enlistment of sailors and marines be at once put in operation in favor of the rebels, and I truly believe that a new vessel, of 410 tons, now rigging, called the *Mayflower*, will probably be sent to the Southern States, when completed, with a full complement of thoroughly trained sailors, to join the rebel cause. These men, accustomed to the codfishery in Summer, desire no better sport for the Winter months than cruising in milder ports South, under good pay.

GERMAN RIFLES—JACKSON ARTILLERY.

These two regiments are now stationed at East New-York, and are occupying the splendid "Union Barracks" in front of the Howard House, erected by Commissary Walker. An addition of several hundred men was made to the regiments on Saturday evening last, by the railroad from the South Ferry. The barracks are large, comfortable and commodious, and so arranged as to make an inclosure of sufficient size for drilling purposes. Yesterday, notwithstanding the cold, the inclosed area was well filled with soldiers, who were being "put through" in military tactics.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE UNEXPECTED RETURN OF GEN. SCOTT

He is Believed to be the Bearer of Important Intelligence.

French and English Opinions of the Crisis

A WAR THOUGHT TO BE INEVITABLE.

How the Treason of Ex-Minister Jones was Discovered.

The Two Missouri Senators with the Rebels.

THE RECENT BATTLE AT DRAINESVILLE.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Sunday, Dec. 22.

THE RETURN OF GEN. SCOTT—THE PROBABLE CAUSE.

The Government to-day received intelligence brought by the last steamer from Europe, from Gen Scott, stating that he intended to take passage in the next steamer for the United States. The General does not state the object of his return, but he undoubtedly brings information to our Government of important movements abroad. It must be a serious matter, or Gen. Scott would not return so speedily, for it is well known that he had made arrangements to be absent a long time.

A RUPTURE CONSIDERED INEVITABLE.

A gentleman occupying a high position in Paris writing to a friend in this city, says that the impression was very general in the best informed circles in France and England, that a rupture between England and the United States is inevitable.

THE THIRD FIFTY MILLION LOAN.

Drafts for the fourth installment of ten per cent. on the third fifty million loan were drawn yesterday.

SECRETARY CHASE'S SYSTEM OF FINANCE.

Mush interest is excited by the circulation of a pamphlet explanatory of Secretary Chase's system of finance, the arrangement and details being to show that by its adoption not only would the strength of the Union be increased, but the country rendered entirely independent of foreign capital.

MISSOURI SENATORS WITH THE REBELS.

The Missouri *Republican* announces authoritatively that Senator Polk has joined the rebels at Memphis and that Johnson, the other Missouri Senator, has been with the rebels in Western Virginia since last July. Why the delay in expelling them from the Senate, and allowing loyal men to fill their places?

THE CAPTURED REBEL OVERCOATS.

Of over forty overcoats thrown away by the retreating rebels at Drainesville, only two were of woolen.

TWO REBELS CAPTURED BY A COLORED MAN.

A colored servant of Col. Jackson, who commanded one of the regiments at Drainesville, while in charge of the Colonel's horse, scouted on the outskirts of the field, captured two rebels and brought them into camp. His carbine, though loaded, had no cap on it, and the rebels' guns being discharged, they surrendered on seeing the negro's piece leveled at them.

VESSELS RUNNING THE POTOMAC BLOCKADE.

Two vessels, loaded with forage for the Government, arrived at Alexandria, yesterday, and two, to-day, having successfully run the blockade. These are the pioneers of others, to arrive, under contract with Col. Ingalls during his recent visit North.

HOW THE REBELS TREATED MRS. RICKETTS.

The rebel authorities not only treated Mrs. Ricketts, who recently arrived here with her husband from Richmond, with indignity, but refused to return the carriage she took from Washington, in which to convey her wounded husband from the battle-field at Bull Run, and of which she was robbed, or to make compensation for her loss. They gave her permission to pass the lines from Richmond to Norfolk, but were not generous enough to provide for the payment of her passage. This she was obliged to do herself.

TREASON OF EX-MINISTER JONES.

It is believed that the inquiry which led to the arrest of George W. Jones, Ex-Minister to Bogota, was caused by letters of a treasonable character addressed by him to "Jeff. Davis, President of the Confederate States," &c., and to other parties in the insurrectionary States, which fell into the possession of the Government. It is said, that in a letter to Jeff. Davis, among other things, he makes an earnest appeal to him, (Davis,) as his old and valued friend, and as the President of the Southern Confederacy, in behalf of his brother, Gen. Augustus Jones, who resides at Columbus, Columbia County, Texas. He urges "President" Davis, whom he calls his dear friend, to provide some office for Augustus, either in Texas or at the seat of Government of the new Confederacy, or somewhere else; and, in another letter, he says his sons have gone down South to fight for the rights of the South, as he intends to do himself, if obliged to fight anywhere, and, if possible, to leave his family. The treasonable letters were actually written by him while he was Minister, representing the United States at a foreign Court.

THOS. FRANCIS MEAGHER A BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

Col. Thomas Francis Meagher has been appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers. Should Col. Corcoran be released or exchanged the Government will confer a similar appointment upon him.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Mr. Ely is expected to arrive from Richmond early this week. The exchange of prisoners is proceeding systematically, and to the entire satisfaction of the Government.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE STEAMER PENSACOLA.

At 11 o'clock yesterday the steamer *Pensacola* left Alexandria on her trial trip. She proceeded to Indian Head, where the first rebel battery is located, and then returned, arriving at Alexandria at 4 o'clock. She had on only forty-five pounds of steam, and her maximum speed was nine knots. Secretary Welles followed the *Pensacola* in a small steamer.

A DISAPPEARANCE—PROBABLE ELOPEMENT.

A Captain of a New-York regiment in Virginia recently disappeared with the wife of his Lieutenant-Colonel. The two, while out riding together, passed our lines, and had not been heard from last night. Some believe that they eloped, and others that they were taken prisoners by the rebels, as the result of their imprudence.

THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

Owing to an important typographical error, it becomes necessary to say that the recent report of the Select Committee on Government Contracts was approved of by Representative Fenton, one of the Committee, with the exception of that part, which refers to the Military Department of the West.

RAIN COMMENCED.

After many days of pleasant weather a rain commenced falling to-night, which still continues at 11 o'clock.

A VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT IN CARTRIDGES.

A new cartridge, the invention of Dr. Bartholow, a Surgeon of the army, and supposed to possess extraordinary merit, having been brought to the attention of Gen. McClellan, he raised a Board of three officers, to wit.: Captains Pleasanton, Potter and others, to test it and report. Experiments were made at the arsenal on Wednesday and Friday, which proved in the highest degree interesting and satisfactory. The cartridge is composed of the simple Minié bullet, attached to the base of which is the explosive compound in solid mass, neatly fitting the bore of the gun, and in quantity not exceeding the length of the bullet. This cartridge is perfect in this shape. It has no wrapping whatever, but is simply inserted in the muzzle of the gun and rammed home; when, with a cap fired, the charge is fired. The explosive material is water-proof and very powerful. It gives to the bullet a penetrating power equal, if not superior, to the best gunpowder. On Wednesday, the cartridge was immersed two minutes in water, and on being taken out it fired clear and dry from the gun. On Friday, cartridges were kept in water fifteen minutes, and the fire was not retarded or impaired. The advantages are manifest over the ordinary cartridges. There is no tearing of cartridges or wasting of powder in pouring it into a gun—both of which are awkward movements when fingers are cold or a soldier excited and nervous. The cartridge, in solid mass, is taken from the box and driven home, and the gun is loaded. It saves fifty per cent. in time, and thirty-three per cent. in wastage—the usual estimate of loss in using the ordinary cartridge with dry powder.

Nothing seems lacking in this simple and effective form of ammunition. If it should ever get too wet to be used, it will, by simply drying, be fit for use again, not losing its strength, as powder does. It seems incredible that so valuable an improvement in the efficiency of firearms should not be immediately adopted. The rebels, we are sure, would be delighted to possess the secret; but the surest means are taken to withhold the knowledge of it from them.

DE BRAINE'S REVOLVING CANNON.

A trial was had Thursday of De Braine's revolving rifled cannon, near Bladensburgh, before the Military Committee of the Senate and House, Gen. Barry, and several other distinguished artillery officers. The gun, the barrel of which is opened into slits, instead of being solid as in the ordinary cannon, fired with the greatest rapidity and strength, and demonstrated the fact that the only obstacle to a successful revolving cannon is now removed, and that the single barrel thus constructed can never get hot from the rapidity of discharges.

TRIAL OF COL. KERRIGAN—NINTH DAY.

On Saturday, *Maj. Savage*, sworn on the additional charges, testified as follows: I know the accused, Col. James E. Kerrigan, of the New-York Twenty-fifth Volunteers; I never knew him to be out of camp all night, if you mean from sunset to sunrise; I knew him to be out of camp at night, while stationed at Arlington Mills, as late as ten o'clock in the morning; I have asked him where he was going, on some few occasions; he replied that he was going out scouting; he has told me frequently that he was down at McLeod Murphy's Regiment; on these occasions he generally went out alone; I have known him to be out with citizen's dress, or undress uniform without sword, when he said he had been out scouting; while at camp at Arlington Mills, to the best of my knowledge we were within two miles of our outside pickets; I have no knowledge where the enemy's pickets were; I have seen and heard of Mr. Bailey, who lives at Bailey's Cross-roads; from what I know of him I cannot tell whether he is a rebel or a loyal citizen of the United States; I have been to his house for the purpose of getting meals; I think on two occasions; on the first occasion he told me that he was between two cross-fires from our pickets and from the enemy's pickets; I did not get meals the first time I was there; I did on the second time, which was after we had possession of Munson's Hill; I first met Mr. Bailey at his own house; I had no acquaintance with him before; I never saw accused there; I have heard him say he had been there to get meals; I have seen Bailey at Col. Kerrigan's quarters in camp, two or three times, more or less; Bailey's house is distant from Mortimer's house about four miles, on the Columbia turnpike; Perkin's house is close by Mortimer's; I saw a letter from Lieut. Fay, of our regiment, in possession of Col. Kerrigan, requesting the Colonel to send him some money; I don't know where that letter is; the last time I saw Lieut. Fay was on the morning of the day when Col. McCunn's Regiment was ordered out for the defence of Fort Corcoran; I don't remember the date; I do not know of my own knowledge where he is now; I have not heard that he is at Fortress Monroe; I heard that he was at Castle Pinckney some time ago; when we were stationed at Upton's, Bailey's house was within our lines; since then I have no knowledge of it; I have not seen Bailey since our troops advanced the last time, when I, in company of Dr. Fiske, Surgeon of our regiment, went there to take breakfast; it was then within our lines; I do not know if the Colonels of other Regiments took their meals there at the time Col. Kerrigan told me he did; Bailey had no sons near our camp to my knowledge; I do not know if he had any sons at all; he has never been arrested to my knowledge.

Court adjourned until Monday.

NAVAL MATTERS IN BOSTON.

Boston, Sunday, Dec. 22.

The Boston *Sunday Herald* learns on good authority that the line-of-battle ship *Vermont*, now nearly ready for sea, is destined for a custom house and hospital at Port Royal. She will carry thirty guns and a crew of not over 300 men.

The ship-of-the-line *Virginia*, which has been on the stocks about forty years, and is reported perfectly sound, will be launched the present week. She is an 84-gun ship and requires a crew of 824 men, the same as the *Vermont*.

The keel of the second side-wheel steamer was laid in the ship-house yesterday afternoon.

The *Maratanza* is nearly coppered, and will be taken out of the dry dock on Tuesday.

The gunboat *Kathadin*, built at Bath, Me., commenced taking on board her engines and machinery yesterday afternoon.

The gunboat *Huron* got up steam, yesterday afternoon, to try her engines. She will sail by Saturday next.

Another sloop-of-war is to be built in the ship-house as soon as the *Niagara* is launched.

PENNSYLVANIA AFFAIRS.

Harrisburgh, Penn., Sunday, Dec. 22.

Henry Solther has been appointed Surveyor-General of the State, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Wm. H. Keim, who has been appointed and confirmed Brigadier-General.

A State flag was presented yesterday to the Eighty-fourth Regiment, which will start to-morrow for Romney. The One-Hundred and Tenth Regiment, now full, started for the same destination on Wednesday.

Gov. Curtin has gone to New-York to attend the annual dinner of the New-England Society.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Frankfort, Ky., Saturday, Dec. 21.

The House to-day, by a vote of sixty-nine to eleven, concurred in the Senate's amendment to the bill reported by the House Committee on Federal Relations, thanking the President for his modifications of Gen. Fremont's proclamation and Secretary Cameron's report, and requesting the President to dismiss Secretary Cameron from the Cabinet.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 21, 1861

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	87	50	Erie R..........b10	27⅛
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	89⅛	50	do..........b30	27⅛
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74...Cou	80¼	100	do..........b60	27¾
20,000	Missouri State 6s.	39	270	do..............	27¼
2,000	do............	39¼	170	do..............	27⅛
18,000	do.........b10	39½	200	do..........b30	27¼
1,000	California St. 7s.	78½	100	do.... ....s30	27
7,000	do............	78	350	do..............	27
10,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s.s10	91	100	do..........b10	27⅛
6,000	Mich.C.8 ℘ ct.1st		50	do..........b10	27¼
	M.S.F.Con.B..s10	93	100	do.... ....s10	27
2,000	C.B.&Q.R.8 ℘c.B.	94½	100	do..........s15	27
1,000	M. Sk. Fund B..	77¼	300	Erie R. Preferred..	48¼
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds..	85	50	do..........s10	48¼
1,500	C. & N. W. S. F. B	80	100	Reading Railroad..	33
20,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	37	225	Mich. Central R....	45
1,000	C. Coal & I. B...c.	70	100	do..........b10	45
25	Union Bank........	82	125	do..........b10	44¾
10	American Ex. B....	90	50	do..............	44¾
5	do............	79¾	100	do..........b15	45
20	Market Bank.......	80	300	do..............	44½
50	Penn. Coal Com....	78	200	do..............	44¾
30	Rome & Water. R..	35	160	Mich. S. & N. Ind..	17½
150	Pac. M. Steam. Co..	86½	200	do..............	17¾
200	do............	86½	5	do.. guar. st'k.	38
75	do.........s30	86½	50	do.... ....s10	38½
100	do.........b30	86¾	100	do..............	38¾
50	do.........b30	87	10	Panama Railroad..	110½
85	do............	86¾	50	do.........b15	110
100	N. Y. Cen. R....s30	77¼	10	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	101¼
100	do.........b30	77¾	2475	Clev. & Tol. R.....	30
400	do............	77¼	150	do..........s30	30
1500	do............	77½	350	do..........b30	30¼
150	do.........b10	77¼	100	do..............	30½
100	do.........b15	77¼	217	Chi. & R. I. R.....	46
100	do.........b10	77½	200	do..............	45⅝
100	do.........s10	77½	690	do..............	45¾
100	Hudson River R.s30	36¼	50	do..........b30	46
100	do............	36½	50	do..........b10	45⅝
100	Harlem Railroad...	10¾	50	do..........b15	46
25	do............	11	50	do..........s15	45¾
50	do.........b60	11	50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R...	62¾
50	Harlem R. Pref....	27	93	Mil. & P. du C. R..	18

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	89¼	50	Erie Railway....s10	26¾
11,000	do............	89	100	do..........s30	26¾
1,000	North Car. St. 6s.	60	100	do..............	26¾
2,000	Brook. C. W. L..	97	35	do..............	27
50	Penn. Coal Co......	78	50	do..........b30	27⅛
100	N. Y. Central R....	76⅞	50	Erie R. Pref.... b30	48½
100	do.........s10	76¾	100	Hudson R. R........	36
50	Pacific M. S. Co.s30	85¾	100	Mich. Central R...	44⅝
170	do............	85½	50	Mich So. & N.I.G.S.	38
50	do..........s3	85	50	Clev. & Pitts. R....	14½
50	M.&P.DuChien2dP.	55	50	M. & P. Du Chien R.	18

MONDAY, Dec. 23—A. M.

The past week of Trade and Finance was one of unusual excitement, and through the first part of it, of much political alarm in regard to our relations with England. The depression on the Stock Exchange, a further rise in the Foreign Exchange; a rise also in the price of Money, and the withdrawal or transfer of considerable sums of Bullion from general to special deposit in Bank were the first consequences of startling news in the morning papers of Monday last. The visit of the Secretary of the Treasury partially reassured financial confidence on our foreign relations, and his intimation of a probable peaceable solution, was subsequently strengthened by advices from Washington, after the delivery to Lord LYONS of the dispatches of the British Government on the *Trent* affair. The turn in the markets was in a more favorable direction after these advices, and on Friday and Saturday, the public mind was nearly quieted as to any War by our Government other than the one now on hand against Domestic rebellion. The Exchanges on Saturday closed less firm for Bankers' bills, while the Bankers themselves were unwilling to make engagements to take Merchant bills this week on the same terms that prevailed for the packets of Wednesday and Saturday last. The quotation for Exchange, drawn by Exporters of Grain and Flour, fell from 109½@109¾ to 108½@109 ℘ cent., and as the later news from England will encourage free shipments of Breadstuffs this week and add to the firmness of demand for Provisions—reported on the advance by this news—the probability is that a fair supply of Bills will be brought to the relief of the market. At the same time, the near approach of the 1st of January Dividends to be remitted for, will make a good demand on the Bankers and perhaps send forward a portion of the Bullion already withdrawn from bank, and of the gold bars derived from the last California arrival. The Specie Export thus far is only $453,000. The continuance of the movement will depend upon the political feeling for the next few days. If all serious apprehension of War be removed, the course of shipment will be reduced to the ordinary mercantile calculation of profit or loss upon the current rates obtained for first-class bills. There is no reason to fear, much less to believe, that the English balances here will absorb more Gold, in addition to our shipments of Bread and Provisions, than our Banks are able to spare on the complete restoration of political confidence, especially as the Bullion Brokers and some of the Banking firms are supposed to have already set aside from general deposit, a very considerable sum in Gold Bars, Sovereigns and Double Eagles. The averages at Bank and Sub-Treasury this afternoon will show the withdrawal of about $6,000,000, not counting the receipts of $979,000 from California on Tuesday last. The Bank average will probably show $36,900,000 as against $39,435,000 last Monday; being a decrease of about $2,500,000; and the Sub-Treasury $4,494,790, as against $8,093,911 last Monday, or a decrease of $3,598,121. The private Deposits at Bank are down in about the same proportion as the Specie, with a much heavier decrease, however, on the general line, owing to the payment of $3,500,000 on the Government account. A further payment of $3,500,000 is notified for this day, which will leave the amount subject to draft on the negotiation of Nov. 16, on Government Stock,

At New-York..............................	$21,000,000
Boston and Philadelphia..................	9,000,000
Together.................................	$30,000,000

The following are the daily balances in the Sub-Treasury for last week:

Monday..........	$5,989,192	Thursday........	$4,932,960
Tuesday.........	4,944,398	Friday..........	3,304,069
Wednesday.......	4,972,663	Saturday........	2,765,479
Aggregate.......			$26,968,761
Making the average of six days..........			$4,494,793

The advance in the price of Money to 7 ℘ cent. mainly affected the Stock Exchange, as the alteration of rate, with the momentary distrust created by the rumored menaces from England, caused a large amount of demand loans to be called in by private as well as Bank lenders. The disturbance, however, had measurably disappeared by Saturday, and both the supply and terms to the Brokers were reported easier at the close of the week. The Merchant demand is fortunately moderate at present, and but little alteration appears in the regular trade line of accommodation at Bank. A considerable amount of past due 6 ℘ cents was sent into the Treasury for redemption, hitherto held under discount at Bank. With this exception, the ordinary line of discounts has undergone no important change, and there appears to be no immediate call for curtailment, as the present Specie Average, after the reduction referred to, is equal to about 40 ℘ cent. on all deposits, or 15 ℘ cent. above the Clearing House rule.

The subject of the future wants of the Government has been deferred, for the present, by the Associated Banks, with the ready concurrence of Mr. CHASE, who, besides having the means to carry the Treasury through to the 10th or 15th of January, entertains a well-grounded expectation that the military situation of the country will be such by that time as to greatly add to the Public Credit. He has a reserve of $50,000,000 in 7.30 ℘ cent. Treasury Bonds, subject to the option of the Banks until the 1st of January, after which if the option be not availed of, he will otherwise employ this sum in meeting his January and February disbursements. This issue of 7.30 ℘ cent Bonds will probably bear date on 1st of January, and be opened to popular subscription, as in the case of the first issue of the 19th of August. Other ways and means for the future wants of the Government will also, no doubt, be perfected at an early date in the New Year, by Congress.

The Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for the past week, including the Dry Goods Trade in our last table, amount to $2,347,912, against $3,039,318 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods are $3,726,295, against $3,562,452 same week last year. The Specie Export for the week is $453,000.

The Trade returns for eleven months of the calendar year at the Port of New-York, as returned by the Custom-house, and published in our paper in tabular form, some weeks ago, report the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive

of Bullion, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1..........	$116,425,000
Add three weeks in Dec.....................	6,671,600
Total since Jan. 1.........................	$123,096,600
Against same time last year................	223,120,971
Decreased Import since 1st January..	$100,024,371

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, from Jan. 1 to

Dec. 1.....................................	$124,374,000
Add three weeks in December................	8,723,153
Total clearances since Jan. 1..............	$133,097,153
Against same time last year................	99,762,486
Increased Exports since Jan. 1.............	$133,334,667

The Exports of Specie from New-York

from Jan. 1 to present date, 1861, are.......	$3,796,000
Against same time, 1860....................	42,072,000
Decreased Export of Specie since Jan.1	$38,276,000

The Receipts of Foreign Gold and Silver, and of Gold from California, at New-York, and at Boston for New-York account, since Jan. 1, are about as follows:

Foreign Gold entered at New-York......	$36,707,000
Foreign Gold entered at Boston........	7,711,000
California Gold at New-York...........	33,677,000
Total income of Gold since Jan. 1.....	$78,095,000

Against same time 1860:

From California............	$33,237,000	
From abroad................	7,420,000	—$40,657,000
Increased receipts since Jan. 1........		$37,438,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ℘ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861	92¾@89½
New-York Central	78¼@75@77¼@76¾
New-York and Erie	31⅞@23½@26⅞
Erie Preference Shares	54@46@48¼
Rock Island	50½@45½@46¼
Michigan Guaranteed	39¼@37¼@38¼
Michigan Southern	18½@16⅞@17¾
Michigan Central	49@41@44¾
Toledo	33½@28½@30
Galena	66@63@63¼ ex.div.
Illinois Central	60½@56@57
Panama	114½@105@110½
Pacific Mail	88@79@86½@85
Missouris	41@36½@39¼
Virginias	47½@47½
Tennessees	43½@41½
Hudson River	38@35@36¼
Harlem Preferred	31@26½
Burlington and Quincy	58@51@52¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	14½@13½

The Stock dealings of the week were violently agitated by the causes above referred to as affecting the Money and Exchange markets. The general decline in the Share list ranged 4@7 ℘ cent., with the exception of the Pacific Mail and Panama, which fell 10 ℘ cent. on the first effect of the Warlike news from England, and subsequently recovered 5@6 ℘ cent. The Federal Loans were depressed about 3 ℘ cent., and Missouri 6 ℘ cents 5 ℘ cent., the latter recovering 2½ ℘ cent. of the extreme decline. After Friday morning the temper of the market was less excited, though the shifting of Money loans on the Street led to continued sales of New-York Central and several other Railway Stocks at comparatively low prices. Some large parcels of Central were put on the market and distributed to new bidders at 75¾@75⅞ on Friday morning, after which the price recovered to 77¼, and finally closed 76⅞ ℘ cent. In addition to the actual cash sales, a considerable amount was sold, apparently *short*, on the calculation that the fresh supply of cash stock would drive the market lower—the real effect, however, being the contrary on Saturday. The fall on both classes of Erie shares and on Illinois Central was made heavier than might otherwise have followed, by a number of parcels sent out from London, on the War panic on that side about the time the *Europa* and *City of Washington* sailed. The whole market, however, was mainly influenced by the threatening nature of the English advices, and until confidence was reassured by advices from Washington, the declaration of Secretary CHASE to the Bank meeting here, and the moderate and conciliatory tone of the Press—reflecting not only the popular feeling in favor of avoiding present difficulty with any foreign Power, but the understood purpose of Mr. LINCOLN to avoid such a contingency—the course of the market was to almost panic prices. On Saturday there was a better demand for Stocks, which, without any disposition to stimulate a rapid recovery, caused the dealings to leave off quite steady—the ultimate difference in New-York Central, as the standard of the Share dealings, being 1¾ ℘ cent. below Saturday week. The operations in City Bank shares and Railway Mortgages, pending the excitement, were unusually light.

The following are the last bids for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	80	Nassau	80
City	100	Shoe & Leather	75
Mechanics' & Traders'	75	Continental	65
Commerce	77	Marine	85
Commerce, Scrip Stock	80	Importers' & Traders'	88
Broadway	112	Park	90
American Exchange	78		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	91	Mich. So. 7 ℘c. firsts	75
Erie firsts, '68	101	Mich. So. 7 ℘c. Assent. B.	56
Erie thirds, '83	80	N. Ind., Gos. Line	70
Erie fourths, '80	71	M. S. & N. In. s. f. 7 ℘c.	78
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	94	Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	85
Hudson thirds, '75	75½	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℘c.	70
Hudson convert. '67	68	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ℘c.	27
Harlem firsts, '69–'73	96	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	12
Harlem seconds, '64	90½	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	80
Harlem thirds, '68	73	Chi. & N. W. 1sts., 2d s.	37
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c. '69–'72	88	New-Jersey Cen. firsts	102½
Mich. Cent. n. f., 8 ℘c. '82	93	L. E. & Wabash firsts	71
Ch., Bur. & Quin. 8 ℘ c.	94		

A Reminiscence.

From the Lowell Gazette.

In April, 1838, a great fire occurred in Charleston, S. C., probably very near the site of the present fire, as the theatre, principal hotel, and over 1,100 buildings were destroyed, the fire first commencing in a paint shop on King-street. Hundreds of families were rendered houseless, and contributions were raised for the sufferers in different parts of the country. In this city a public meeting was called at the City Hall, by a call signed by the Mayor, Luther Lawrence, Elisha Bartlett, Elisha Huntington, John Aiken, Eliphalet Case, James G. Carney, J. W. Mansur, John W. Graves, and others. The Mayor presided, and a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions from the churches and citizens. What success attended their labors we have no means of knowing. It is hardly probable that a meeting will be called in Lowell at the present time, as the action of Charleston during the last year has not been such as to awaken much sympathy among our people.

MRS. MARKS.—The Monmouth, N. J., *Democrat* corrects some errors made in reference to MRS. MARKS. It says that the statement that she made a confession, implicating RADETSKI, is without foundation. She has made no confession, but pleads entire ignorance of how FELLNER came to his end. The evidence before the jury, upon which the indictment was founded, came from other sources. Mrs. MARKS made another attempt to commit suicide, after her removal from New-York, but she has since been in a more cheerful frame of mind. A considerable amount of property belonging to her, which was about to fall into the hands of the "Sharks" at New-York, was recovered by Deputy Sheriff [illegible], through the intervention of CHARLES H. MITCHELL, Esq., of New-York. Mrs. MARKS has been discharged from custody, no evidence appearing to justify the author ties in holding her, and she is now boarding with a private family in the village.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—TICKNOR & FIELDS are producing some books of which they have very good reason to be proud. One volume in particular, the *Spare Hours* of Dr. JOHN BROWN, of Edinburgh—the best John Brown, by the way, that has yet figured in history—does the Riverside Press lasting credit. It is too often the case with books as with men—a prepossessing exterior is adopted as a sort of set-off against the astounding emptiness within. But not so with these *Spare Hours*, of which the judicious reader will incline to make many careful minutes. There is a charming vein of uncommon sense in these papers, together with a pathos and tenderness that is real—not brought up like a stage heroine's tears from an artificial well by the bucket of premeditation. The Dr. is an inveterate hater of all shams. He can sympathize with affliction, but he has no bowels of compassion for imaginary ills. He delights in stripping off disguises, and getting at the actual anatomy of the fact with which he has to do. Once his diagnosis is made he proceeds accordingly. No hesitating treatment ensues at his hands. Immediately he fancies that he has found diseased flesh, his knife is at work without any preliminary flourishes. Occasionally in making these excisions he cuts a little deeper than is necessary, but the sufferer has ever the consolation of knowing that he is honest in his surgery, and has no venal end in view. He does'nt kill for the sake of being enabled to dissect the remains. But it does seem to us that he punctures the buoyant complacency of the very ingenious PHILIP JAMES BAILEY rather deeper than the exigencies of the case demand when he pins down the poem on which his reputation is chiefly founded, as "the somewhat tremendous, absurd, raw, loud and fuliginous 'Festus.'" Milder treatment would have answered. But the similie that follows is so delightful that even the author of "Festus" must perforce smile in his pain. "We would, we repeat, as much rather keep company with 'V.'" (the poems of another are under consideration, and he is pointing their merits by contrast,) "as we would prefer going to sea for *pleasure* in a trim little yacht, with its free motions, its quiet, its cleanliness, to taking a state berth in some Fire-king steamer of one thousand horse-power, with his mighty and troublesome throb, his smoke, his exasperated steam, his clangor and fire and fume, his oils and smells." There is much truth in this verdict of the Doctor's, but we apprehend that he pushes his conclusions slightly beyond truth, and this is quite as unfair as to stop half-way. But, without an occasional exhibition of intolerance, what would a Scotsman be? We might as well have a Dutchman at once. In this reprint of the *Horæ Subsecivæ*, our Boston friends have given us one of the most charming volumes of light reading that ever came to enliven the horizon of dullness. The reader will very soon make up his mind that he cannot spare *Spare Hours* to his friends until he has given them a second reading. For, of a verity, these "Brown Studies" (as an Edinburgh wag calls them) are very pleasant to indulge in.

—The writings of another most worthy Browne—Sir THOMAS BROWNE, Kt., M. D.—are published by the same house, and in a like beautiful edition. Nearly two centuries roll their billowing years between Sir THOMAS and Dr. JOHN, yet here do these two worthies repose, side by side, similarly attired, and their bays are equally green. After all, the only true type of immortality is in the printer's hands, and it rests with him to give the boon which Jupiter was powerless to bestow. Quaint utterances of wisdom are these which fall from the lips of Sir THOMAS. Dr. JOHNSON says of him: "There is no science in which he does not discover some skill, and scarce any kind of knowledge, profane or sacred, abstruse or elegant, which he does not appear to have cultivated with success." And the gruff old lexicographer was not accustomed to speak words of either praise or censure lightly. The good Sir THOMAS had an abiding faith in *diablerie*, and avows it bravely: "For my part," he says, "I have ever believed, and do now know, that there are witches; they that doubt of these do not only deny them but spirits, and are obliquely and upon consequence a sort not of infidels, but atheists." May not the avowals of some of the divines and philosophers of our day seem equally strange and quaint a few centuries hence? We doubt, however, that the change in the economy of nature for populating the world, suggested by Sir THOMAS, and broadly by him advised, would scarcely meet with popular favor in any age.

—Now-a-days a poet is nothing if not blue and gold. This ornamental immortality is bestowed upon WILLIAM ALLINGHAM, an Irish poet, by TICKNOR & FIELDS. It is a fortunate thing, by the way, that these poems came over as early as they did, as it is probable that when the war now blossoming has fairly and fully unfolded its "heart of fire," the exportation of poetry from the mother kingdom will be forbidden. Why should not attic salt be pronounced contraband as well salpetre? We say it is fortunate, because with such a torrent of positively bad "poetry" dashing about our ears, it affords a pleasant relief to have any that is even passably good. And Mr. ALLINGHAM'S verses are better than the average that find their way into print. WENDELL PHILLIPS says that a thing may be "better" and yet not good. But we, in this instance, use the comparative in a more complimentary sense. The first poem in the volume, "The Touchstone," was published in this country about the time of JOHN BROWN'S execution, and was generally attributed to RALPH WALDO EMERSON. This was saying much for the ability of the verses, and more for their incomprehensibility. We scarcely think that Mr. ALLINGHAM will ever achieve a sustained poetic flight. In the volume before us he does not try, and this is one of our chief reasons for liking him; he wearies neither himself nor the reader by attempting to keep too long on the wing.

—After blue and gold comes green and gold in very natural succession and mention. With direct and pointed reference to Christmas time, Mr. GREGORY publishes the *Christmas Stories* of CHARLES DICKENS. We plainly see into what piece of sensible and economical extravagance Mr. GREGORY intends to inveigle the people,—he calculates that every one will buy these "Christmas Stories," for the season's sake, and that then when they find themselves in possession of a part of his beautiful edition they'll buy the remaining volumes for their own sake. Truth compels the admission that the green vellum volumes before us would blend charmingly with the foliage of a Christmas tree. The stories are, first, the well-known "Christmas Carol," and the equally popular "Cricket on the Hearth." (What benevolent and respectable old gentleman is it that figures in one of the foregoing stories, who found a crisp pleasure in "crunching" crickets?) Then, we have "The Chimes," "The Battle of Life," "The Haunted Man," and "A Christmas Tree." It is scarcely necessary to speak critically of these stories. They are quite as familiar to all good Christians as plum puddings. We were nearly betrayed into saying that if any poor mortal hadn't read them we'd send him copies. But the light utterance of a similar promise in a recent notice of "Undine" brought in a shower of letters that would have more than exhausted the edition. We had no idea of the immense number of "poor mortals in the land," until the developments afforded by our experiment. Had there been only "a poor mortal," in accordance with the promise, we should have forwarded him a copy of the book referred to, but such a host of unfortunates so turned up it would be idle to attempt to relieve. But the publisher, JAMES MILLER, will do his duty in the premises on receipt of orders—accompanied by the money.

—CROSBY & NICHOLS, of Boston, publish several attractive juvenile books for the holidays. *The Bear Hunters*, by ANNE BOWMAN, will probably interest the boy department of the household; and *Round the World*, by W. H. G. KINGSTON, will most likely find favor in the same eyes. All little girls are not Ida Pfeiffers, generally preferring pinafores to pantaloons, doll-dressing to bear-chasing, and a voyage round the village in a pony-chaise to one around the world in a more complicated conveyance. We conclude, therefore, that while the two books aforementioned find their way to the depths of short little stockings, *Florence Erwin's Three Homes* will drown down into the profundities of littler and longer ones.

—Many very excellent people have never ceased to regret that GOETHE and SCHILLER did not write their immortal poems in English instead of in German. The unfortunate fact that they did not do so has cut off multitudes of deserving individuals from holding communion with them. Though the majority of our countrymen can dance the German, those that can speak it or read it are to be looked upon as lingual exceptions. Therefore the multitude will be grateful to I. KOHLER, of Philadelphia, for the revised edition he publishes of SCHILLER'S *Complete Works*, edited by CHARLES J. HEMPEL, M. D. To be sure the difference between knowing SCHILLER in his own language or through an English interpretation is somewhat similar to that of grasping a friend by the hand and gazing into his eyes, or being brought face to face with a photograph of him. The photograph may be an excellent one, but it cannot reproduce the soul. Still, when an ocean rolls between you and the original it is well to have the best reproduction that can be obtained.

—Mr. PUTNAM'S National edition of Irving receives the accession of *Bracebridge Hall* and *Astoria*. The publication of this series has been maintained in spite of the war, and the volumes have made their appearance with the month in the order announced as regularly as the moon. For the benefit of those who may wish to subscribe, we give the order in which the remaining volumes are to appear, dating back a little for completeness' sake:

LIFE OF COLUMBUS; Vol. I.—Nov. 1, 1860. LIFE OF WASHINGTON; Vol. III.—Dec. 1, 1860. COLUMBUS; Vol. II.—Jan 1, 1861. COMPANIONS OF COLUMBUS.—Feb. 1, 1861. OLIVER GOLDSMITH.—March 1, 1861. WASHINGTON; Vol. IV.—April 1, 1861. ALHAMBRA.—May 1, 1861. CRAYON MISCELLANY.—June 1, 1861. CAPT. BONNEVILLE.—July 1, 1861. MAHOMET.—Aug. 1, 1861. MAHOMET'S SUCCESSORS.—Sept. 1, 1861. ASTORIA.—Oct. 1, 1861. GRANADA.—Nov. 1, 1861. WOOLFERT'S ROOST.—Dec. 1, 1861. WASHINGTON; Vol. V.—Jan. 1, 1862.

—There are so many theoretical works on music, and so few practical ones, that a little *brochure* called a *Method for the Piano-forte and Methodical Guide for Piano-forte Teaching*, by H. A. WOLLENHAUPT and THEODORE HAGEN, comes to us with peculiar claims to consideration. It divides the study of the piano-forte into seven epochs, and without tedious wastes of musical illustration, tells in a concise way who have written appropriate studies for each. A catalogue of commendable pieces is thus placed before the eye of the student, and his way in an art which is obscured by pedagoguism more than any other, is thus mapped out for him. The incidental remarks with which each epoch is prefaced are conceived in a spirit of just eclecticism, and cannot fail to be of profit to the teacher as well as the student. Those who would know what and how to study should procure this very valuable little volume. It is published by THEODORE HAGEN, (MASON BROTHERS,) New-York.

—*Harper's Magazine* for January is rather a creditable number. The following is the table of contents: "The Franconian Switzerland," by BAYARD TAYLOR; "History of the United States Navy," by BENSON J. LOSSING; "Frost," a poem; "The Zou-Zou," "Penny Dexter," "My Brierwood Pipe, and What it Cost Me," "Castle Pinckney—1861," a poem; a continuation of "Orley Farm," "Mehetabel Wesley," by J. B. HAGANY; "Under Green Leaves," a poem; "Samuel F. B. Morse," a continuation of THACKERAY'S "Adventures of Philip," "Courtship by Character," "Hints for Travelers," "Monthly Record of Current Events," "Editor's Table," "Editor's Easy Chair," "Foreign Bureau," "Editor's Drawer," "The Romance of Miss Smith's Bonnet," "Fashions for January."

—A map showing the distribution of the slave population of the Southern States, compiled from the census of 1860, is published and sold for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers of the United States Army. The map is a valuable one, and the object will commend itself to all hearts. We do not know the publishers,—it seems to be an anonymous deed of charity.

—*A Bird's Eye View of New-York and its Environs*, showing the position of the defences of our harbor, is published by BACHMAN & Co.

The Lines of the Torres Vedras and the Lines of Washington.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Gen. BARNARD, Chief Engineer of the Army of the Potomac, in his report recently made to Gen. MCCLELLAN concerning the condition of the defensive works surrounding the City of Washington, took occasion to illustrate their magnitude by comparing them with the celebrated lines of the Torres Vedras, constructed under the direction of WELLINGTON during the Peninsular War. It seems that the forts and redoubts form a chain extending thirty-five miles in length around Washington, and this exceeds, by several miles, so says the General, the length of the lines of Torres Vedras. The statement is in one sense incorrect, because the lines of Torres Vedras consisted of three distinct lines of intrenchments, one within the other. The outermost, indeed, was twenty-nine miles in length, but the aggregate length of the whole was upwards of fifty miles. In this connection, it may not be out of place to give a succinct description of those stupendous works, the strongest extemporized field fortifications ever built, and from the construction of which may be dated the commencement of NAPOLEON'S downfall; for it was against those mighty bulwarks that the torrent of French conquest first dashed in vain. Romans never conceived or executed grander designs, and it was the system of intrenched camps which sent Roman eagles throughout the ancient world. Torres Vedras is the name of a chain of hills in Portugal, extending from a point on the seacoast about twenty miles north of the mouth of the Tagus across the country to a point situated about fifteen miles up the same river. Here, then, was a spot surrounded on two sides by water and commanded by British war ships, and shut out on the north from the rest of Portugal by this ridge of mountains. Within the tract thus described was the rich City of Lisbon, which at the time was the British naval station. WELLINGTON conceived the plan of making this triangular tract of country an impregnable base of operations, and accordingly fortified it on the grandest scale. The first or outermost line of works extended along the precipitous summits of the Torres Vedras itself for the distance of twenty-nine miles. Along this were stationed at intervals thirty forts and redoubts, mounted with 150 pieces of artillery. This line was overlooked through its whole extent by the great redoubt of the Sobral, situated nearly in the centre and mounted with forty guns. But this first chain of fortresses was designed principally to blunt the edge of the enemy's attack, and enable the defenders to take up their position without being hurried on the second line of forts, which was incomparably the strongest of all—distant from the first about eight miles, and running parallel to it from the seacoast to the Tagus, a distance of 24 miles. The third line was intended to cover forced embarkation, if such should become necessary. Within this again was an intrenched camp, intended only to be resorted to in the last moments of embarkation, when the rear guard, left behind to protect such an operation, must, of course, be constantly diminishing in number. Here towered the impregnable citadel of Fort St. Julian. In each line the spaces between the posts, besides being swept by the fire of the batteries, were defended and choked up with enormous abattis made, not as is usual, of the branches of trees, but of entire full-grown oaks and chestnuts, torn up by the roots and dragged great distances, to be crossed and interlaced in position. These defences, consisting in all of 150 forts, mounted with 600 great guns, were manned by 120,000 soldiers. The sea and river coast was protected by twenty British ships-of-the-line and 100 transports. Yet such was the secrecy and dispatch with which these vast operations had been conducted, that Marshal MASSENA, who was in pursuit of WELLINGTON, knew of their existence but five days before he arrived in front of them. After waiting before them a month without daring to hazard an attack, this great General, Duke of Rivoli and Prince of Essling, who had been selected by NAPOLEON out of all his Marshals, and in place of JUNOT and SOULT, as best fitted to cope with WELLINGTON and drive the English leopard off the Continent, was at last forced to commence a retreat. From that moment commenced that series of British successes which culminated at Waterloo.

Z.

SLAVERY AND THE REBELLION.

How the "Institution" may be made Available by the Government.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 19, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since my communication of Nov. 30, I have seen several able arguments on the question I have again written about—one in the Boston *Courier*, of Dec. 12, and especially one which occurs in an able and eloquent appeal on behalf of Constitutional Law against the "higher law," from the pen of Judge NICHOLAS, of Kentucky, in the Louisville *Journal* of the 11th December. All the articles I refer to dwell upon the constitutional and legal obstacles to carrying out the emancipation and confiscation schemes of the ultra politicians of the Republican Party. Upon these points I do not touch. The same experience of Northern opinion which has prompted me to write these communications, has settled in my mind the conviction that arguments upon the right and wrong of the question are, at least for the present, utterly unheeded by those to whom they are addressed—in a word, that the "higher law" (which Judge NICHOLAS has forcibly demonstrated to come from *below* rather than from *above*) has as entirely supplanted all reverence for the "Supreme Law of the Land" with a very large portion of the people of the North, as "Democratic principles" and an ungoverned will have done the same work at the South. It was a very rare thing for me to meet with an individual at the North who appeared to have any vague idea that this war was, in any sense, for the restoration of the power of the Constitution. "We'll talk about the Constitution when the rebellion is put down," was a common reply to any suggestions of there being such a document in existence. "Don't talk about the Constitution while the country is in danger." "We will establish the principle that the majority shall govern." "Shall govern by an absolute will?" I asked a gentleman whose position and surroundings indicated one of the conservative classes in Massachusetts. "Do not all majorities govern so?" was the cool reply.

To persons so minded, I suggest only the *natural* obstacles to the practical working of their schemes for gratifying their ardent love for their colored fellow creatures at the expense, as they imagine, of the rebellious masters thereof. In addition to obstacles which I have before stated, and which grow out of the peculiar character of the negro himself, and his relation to his master and to the soil upon which he is planted, there are a few which exist on the side of those who would supplant the master. It seems entirely to have escaped their notice, that all their schemes involve the necessity of their assuming over the emancipated negro an authority, at least so far as the entire control of his actions goes, as absolute as that exercised by his late master. From the "working" scheme to the "colonizing" scheme, each step must be *enforced*, even under the mitigated ownership and mitigated overseership which these theorists picture to themselves. If they think that the negro will cheerfully work for wages, like any other man, we have first to inquire—What is the work ready for him on Southern soil, and who is to pay him the wages for it? If the Government takes him in hand, the *first* thing the Government is bound to do is to feed him. The soldier's ration is 30 cents a day; we will suppose a ration of 20 cents a day sufficient for the negro. For 50,000, (I said I would embarrass the question with only this small installment of the four millions,) this would amount to $10,000 *per diem*, or one million of dollars in one hundred days. I will leave these figures in the hands of any one of these theorists who is disposed to sit down to the solution of the problem: Given 50,000 negroes, whereof more than three-fifths are women and children—to make them earn their food *through this present Winter*.

Should this problem be brought to a successful solution, and be practically carried out, it will eventually be found to have solved this other problem at the same time: Given a thorough disorganization of society, brought about by the profligate folly and wickedness of the slave-owners of the South—*to do those slave-owners the largest benefit which, under the circumstances, they can receive at your hands.*

There is a simple and rational answer to be given to the question I have propounded above—simple and rational, but, I fear, so unpalatable also, as to be as promptly rejected by the Northern mind as are all appeals to their sense of constitutional right or wrong.

How can Slavery be turned against the rebellion? By driving the slaves back upon the hands of their masters, who must for their own preservation maintain and feed them, while under the circumstances they can derive no possible return for their labor. This is the beginning of the Southern Winter. When the cotton crop is picked, Cuffee has rest for a time, but with an undiminished appetite, and his master must feed him on pork at $48 a barrel. I have recently heard through a merchant of this City, of such a transaction in New-Orleans as this: The sale of a cotton crop at *eight cents* a pound, deliverable at buyer's option *after the war*, the factor's notes being deposited as security for the delivery and for an advance *in Confederate scrip* at 8 per cent. per annum until paid. *This is to meet plantation expenses.*

In this way only can this question be met in all its bearings. Leave the negroes untouched on the deserted plantations, but send them from the presence of the army whenever they seek it. So will the falsehood on which the South has been fed be most effectually wiped out, and planters may be left to grumble together over their domestic exchequer, without its sustaining stimulus.

That the measure suggested will be most unpalatable to the Northern mind is very certain; but, if they are not prepared to abandon their cherished scheme in the negro's behalf, upon a ground of right and wrong, in their country's behalf, there remain potent arguments yet why such a measure is not only the wisest, but the one absolutely necessary to be adopted. In the close of my last communication I advised the North to "*try the temper of the army on this question.*" The Editor of the TIMES, in the same issue containing my letter, summed up, in three startling paragraphs, the "probable" consequences of the passage of an emancipation act by Congress. That these "probabilities" are *certainties* is known to every one who has had any opportunity for intercourse with the men composing the army. It does not seem to occur to those gentlemen who discuss politics in the intervals of their business, that the men who go forth to fight for the preservation of this Government may really have opinions of their own. In a period of six months I have had the opportunity of a very familiar intercourse with the officers and men of four regiments, comprising about 4,200 men—besides other casual opportunities of conversation with soldiers of many other regiments. I think I may more safely draw conclusions from my own experience than even from Mr. RUSSELL'S "conversation at the door of a tent" with certain National officers. I declare that I have conversed with but one man, a Massachusetts officer, who did not utterly scorn the idea that they were enlisted for any other cause than the great one—or *could be made* to "have anything to do" with the negro population for any purpose. Not a few went beyond expressions of disgust and indifference, and talked freely of "factions at the North," "Abolitionism," &c., in terms that would be rather amazing to the neighbors they left behind. A regiment was encamped very near the place where I passed the Summer. Before they had been an hour upon their ground a soldier came over to borrow an ax. "Is you come to set us free?" asked a hired slave in the house. "Come to have nothing to do with you," was the short reply. For months I have been accustomed to answers like these: "Do you think I've left my wife and children in Wisconsin to come here to fight for niggers? No, *Sir!—nor any other man in this regiment.*" "I shed my blood for a nigger!—see him, &c."

In taking leave of this subject, I will venture the assertion that this most unwholesome movement—even the hesitancy and doubt on the part of the Administration as to the manner in which this question was to be dealt with, has done more to strengthen the arm of the rebellion than all the ships that have run the blockade crammed with munitions of war. I leave to abler pens and names that carry might with them, the rebuke of the utterly *lawless* spirit in which the subject has been discussed. Witness DANA'S speech in Brooklyn in vindication of the claims of the Constitution to observance in war as well as in peace, seems to have been hissed at every point in which he ventured a protest against even its wanton and unnecessary violations. The noble and eloquent appeal of Judge NICHOLAS, to which I have referred above, will find a mournful echo through the Border States, but will hardly reach one reader north of them. The sin of the *whole people* has brought us under this scourge of civil war. He is but a shallow fool who attempts to locate the crime of long-indulged lawlessness which has culminated in this rebellion, exclusively in any one section of the country. All the traitors to this country are not to be found in arms against the Government, nor in Fort Warren.

HARPER.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Effect of the Perturbation in Wall-street—Senator Lane's Speech on the War—Gen. Phelps' Proclamation at Ship Island, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1861.

The perturbation of Wall-street, in consequence of the bluster from England, cannot be without some effect here. This is manifest, among other ways, in the orders in the Treasury Department, not to issue warrants till the return of the Secretary. I look upon these influences as merely temporary, as it is *impossible* that any present war can be had with our testy old fatherland. The business in hand is the rebellion; and, humiliating as it may be to our pride to confess it, we can by no means refuse any demand which that formidable power has any ground to make, so long as our armies are idle or their movements attended with doubtful success.

There was some interest in the Senate yesterday, on the occasion of the *début* of Senator LANE, of Kansas. His speech was short, but full of meaning, and was listened to with marked attention by his associates and the large audience which the announcement drew to hear him. His positions were, that the Army of the Potomac is already as efficient as drill can make it, and that each day of inaction, *now*, tends to its demoralization. He insists that the war must have a purpose, and that the enthusiasm of the soldiers must be sustained; that the rebellion cannot be subdued while we protect the slaves of the rebels as slaves, to feed, clothe, and defend their masters; that the war must be prosecuted with vigor, and that Slavery must take its chances. There are more people than Gen. LANE who share these views. He was replied to with some bitterness by Mr. CARLILE, one of the Senators from that section of doubtful *status* and name, lying among the mountains of Western Virginia; and I was greatly astonished to hear that gentleman assert that if Mr. LANE'S policy prevailed, the last loyal citizen would vanish from the Slave States, and the army of the Republic melt away and disappear. Mr. CARLILE may be a competent judge of the strength of Pro-Slavery loyalty; but he knows nothing about the temper of the soldiers now in arms to save the Government, if he imagines for a moment that the adoption of any theory on the subject of his wretched institution will shake their devotion to the cause for which they are in the field, or induce them to desert their flag. The sentiment is most unjust to the volunteers, and not creditable to the author. I am glad to hear that the patriotism of his colleague, Mr. WILLEY, is of a different kind, and not subordinate to his devotion to Slavery. By the utterance of views like these, I am afraid Mr. CARLILE may provoke the suspicion that his participation in the Virginia new State movement, was not so much the result of loyalty, as it was a desire to escape from the tyranny of the Richmond junta, and control the politics which, before, he was scarcely permitted to influence.

Considerable speculation is excited by the publication of Gen. PHELPS' unique and singular proclamation issued at Ship Island. While the argument is very good and the sentiment creditable, it must be confessed that it bears the slightest possible resemblance to a military address. In fact, it smells far more of the closet than the camp, and must, to say the least, greatly astonish the mild inhabitants of the Gulf States. It is to be hoped that it may benefit them; as an Anti-Slavery tract it may do some good. But I apprehend that it will react, like an overcharged gun, displacing the author from his command and giving him another field for the exercise of his literary talents; for I have not the least idea that the Administration intends to allow any such plain speech in the hearing of "our Southern brethren." It might induce them to believe us hostile to Slavery, and excite some opposition to the Government!

The agitation of the subject of more and better communications between Washington and the great cities of the North and West, seems to me timely. As matters now are, a trip from New-York to Washington might safely be imposed as a penance for sin, in place of a pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre. The managers of the lines seem too secure of their monopoly to trouble themselves about such trivial matters as the comfort and safety of their patrons. Coming over a few nights ago, I was edified by the charming absence of care in all the arrangements; cars overcrowded, drunken soldiers, camp followers and delicate ladies promiscuously mingled in cars, reeking with tobacco smoke and noisome vapors, and vocal with oaths and even vulgarity. At Philadelphia, there seemed to be nobody in charge of anything; and when, a few minutes after leaving that city, our train came into collision (or *coalition*, as the mail agent said,) with another, thereby smashing up locomotives and baggage-cars, and wasting the whole of the next day, I was not nearly so much surprised as I was thankful to get off without assistance from the surgeon. A train in to-day, too, overturned the sleeping-car on the way. And even on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in its best estate, the wayfarer destined to Washington was compelled to ride nearly to Baltimore, then change cars, running his risk of connections, and get into this city as it were by the leave of her sister, and quite as a matter of no consequence to anybody. By all means, give us more railroads to Washington.

The contest of Mr. STANTON for the seat occupied by Mr. LANE, of Kansas, occupied a few moments in the Senate yesterday, and again to-day. The report of the Committee, which was in favor of Mr. STANTON, was recommitted by a large vote, thus indicating that the case cannot be acted upon before the adjournment for the holidays, which will take place this week if at all—perhaps to-morrow. It is barely possible, however, that the news from England may decide one or both of the Houses to refuse any adjournment, as there is a good deal of feeling in favor of a continuous session.

Gen. LANE is nominated by the President for a Brigadier-General and confirmed by the Senate. This tender of the office is accompanied by a promise that he shall be placed in command of the Western Department, comprising Kansas. If he accepts, this will cause the supersedure of Gen. HUNTER, who, it is understood, desires some other field. Gen. DENVER, between whom and Gen. LANE there exists a personal hostility, will also be assigned to a new command. This appointment of Gen. LANE is not expected to complicate the question of Mr. STANTON'S claim to the seat, as the former has not yet signified his acceptance of the position.

Many Kansas men of distinction are here; they are too many to enumerate, and discrimination might seem invidious.

W.

THE THREATENED DIFFICULTY WITH ENGLAND.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

England knows she is strong. This is our hour of weakness, and she may make it her opportunity to strike. She can now be arrogant and insulting, for now her arrogance and insult cannot be resented. The Northern coast is exposed to her large and powerful navy; our towns are not fortified, and she may bring desolation upon our people and our manufacturing interests. All this she knows. Her armaments are large and well appointed; her army has been increased almost to a war footing; she is prepared to throw large bodies of troops into the Eastern and Northern portions of our Republic; Canada is filled with armed men, and the frontiers of Canada are simply so many garrisons. Our commerce is at her mercy. In the Mexican Gulf there is a large British fleet, which could render our newly-gained strongholds on the Southern coast untenable and accomplish the destruction of the brave men at Port Royal, Hatteras, and Santa Rosa Island. She may break our blockade, and entirely nullify our expeditionary operations. With the Potomac virtually blockaded, an immense army under BEAUREGARD in our rear, Washington would probably fall. With the Chesapeake Bay open to any navy that may choose to enter; with a disloyal population in Maryland; with enemies along the Virginia and Atlantic coasts, England could precipitate a fearful series of disasters, and perhaps, with the aid of the Southern armies, turn the bloody tide of war upon the Northern States.

It may be, in view of all these grave considerations, and the sad necessities of the case, that, in order to avoid a war which could only end in our discomfiture, the Administration may be compelled to concede the demands of England, *and, perhaps, release Messrs. Mason and Slidell.* God forbid!—but in a crisis like this we must adapt ourselves to stern circumstances, and yield every feeling of pride to maintain our existence. If this contingency should ever arrive—and I am only speculating upon a disagreeable possibility—then let us swear—not only to ourselves, but our children who come after us—to repay this greedy, insolent and cowardly Power with the retribution of a just and fearful vengeance. If England, in our time of distress, makes herself our foe, and offers to be our assassin, we will treat her as a foe when we can do so untrammeled and unmenaced by another enemy.

There are several methods by which to baffle England, if she is disposed to take part against the cause of civilized freedom on this continent. If Capt. WILKES has erred, it was only by following British authority. We can offer to replace the rebel envoys on board the *Trent*, and then have that vessel conveyed, with its "contraband" cargo, to a neutral port, and tried according to the British construction of international law. Or, we can say that no offence was intended to England (as none was intended) in the detention of the *Trent*, but that, in arresting two notorious traitors, bent upon destroying our glorious Government, we felt that what we did was precisely what England would have done under the same circumstances. Or, with these propositions and protestations, we can offer to submit the whole case to the arbitration of Russia or France, or both together. Should the British Government accept any one of these suggestions or explanations, the case can readily be adjusted. Should she refuse, there can be but one judgment pronounced. She will forfeit the respect of every civilized Government on earth. But whether she accepts or rejects them, this much is written in the Book of Fate—*that if she has attempted to embarrass or to assail the United States in their present mighty trouble, she has made eternal foes of all the loyal millions of America and their posterity forever.*

If we do concede the demands of England, however, it will only be because we desire to crush this rebellion—as a duty we owe to mankind. It will be because we prefer to master the great evil, and do not wish to be alienated from our duty by an international and comparatively unimportant quarrel; it will be because we prefer national salvation to the gratification of any feeling of national pride. It will be a great act of self-denial. But when we come from this rebellion, it will be with a magnificent army, educated and organized, and with the sense of this wrong weighing upon them. It will be with a navy competent to meet any navy upon the globe. It will be for us, then, to remember how England was our enemy in the day of our misfortune, and to make that remembrance a dark and fearful page of her history, and an eternal memory in our own.

OCCASIONAL.

THE BLOCKADING SQUADRON.

Voyage of the Rhode Island with Supplies—Visits to Fortress Monroe, Hatteras Inlet, Beaufort and Charleston.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP RHODE ISLAND,
OFF CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861.

As it is very probable that an opportunity will present itself to forward letters North upon our arrival off Port Royal, I have jotted down the principal features of our movements thus far for your perusal. We bid adieu to New-York on Wednesday, 4th inst., being deeply laden with innumerable kinds of fresh beef, provisions, packages, letters, papers, and, most important of all, a number of rifle cannon, each and all to be distributed among the many vessels and patriotic officers and men along the line of the Southern coast, attending to the manifold interests of the National Government.

We reached Hampton Roads during the afternoon of the 6th inst., finding it remarkably quiet among the forest of vessels rendezvousing there. We remained at anchor all night alongside the *Brandywine*, but at daybreak of the 7th steamed up to the wharf near Fortress Monroe, and commenced discharging a portion of the cannon we had on board intended for this place. At 2 P. M. same day we cast off from the wharf and began our voyage of Christian mission in relieving the salt pork consumers connected with the blockading duty, and cheering their hearts with letters from the dear ones at home, hundreds of miles away.

SUNDAY, Dec. 8.—We arrived at Hatteras Inlet at 10 A. M., making out several of our vessels quietly at anchor inside. The gallant little gunboat *Ceres* came out to us for stores, and reported all very quiet there. We relieved her necessities, and she immediately returned to her anchorage ground. The *Ceres* carries one gun, and is of the following dimensions: Length on deck, 116 feet; breadth of beam, 23 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; draft of water, 3 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 147 tons. She is built of white oak and chestnut, and securely fastened. She is fitted with a vertical beam engine, with one cylinder of 30 inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of 8 feet. She is also supplied with one flue boiler, located in her hold. She was built by B. C. TERRY, of Keyport, N. J., and her machinery was constructed by BREATMAN & STORMS, of New-York City. At 1 P. M. we left them and pursued our journey. At 7 P. M. the bright eyes of our lookout discovered a light ahead, for which we immediately made at a terrific rate. We soon overhauled it, and boarding the vessel at whose masthead it hung, found her to be the English schooner *Phantom*, from Cuba, bound to New-York, with a valuable cargo of sugar and molasses. Warning her off, we proceeded on our course, but thought, at least, her presence in the latitude we discovered her very suspicious. We had not parted from her but a little while when Capt. TRENCHARD, after further and mature deliberation, deemed it best to again overhaul her and take her down to the senior officer at Beaufort. This we at once put into execution, at which proceedings the officers of the schooner were highly indignant, they relieving their pent-up wrath by calling us all manner of names that ever had existence in the vocabulary of the vulgar and profane. They further asserted that if "England would stand this, she had better be immediately annexed to the United States." They were informed in answer, that we were doing our duty in the premises, and the matter could not be differently arranged.

MONDAY, Dec. 9.—We came to anchor off Beaufort at 7:30 A. M., finding there the steamers *State of Georgia* and *Mount Vernon*, and the barks *Gemsbuk* and *Braziliera*, whose respective wants we at once relieved. We ascertained that during the 8th six contrabands came off to the *Gemsbuk* in a small yawl boat. This vessel is a fine craft, and since her purchase by the National Government, she has done excellent service, and captured several vessels which were endeavoring to run the blockade. She is 147 feet 6 inches on deck, 31 feet breadth of beam, and 17 feet deep. She is 622 tons burden, carries six guns in her broadside, and one pivot that throws a solid shot of 120 pounds. We could see the town and fortifications of our army very plainly. A thorough search had been made of the schooner, and finding nothing to warrant our keeping her, we started out to sea with her at 11 A. M., and after towing her quite a long distance cast her adrift.

TUESDAY, Dec. 10.—At 1:30 A. M., arrived off Wilmington, N. C., and there found the bark *Amanda*, the only vessel there. We attended to the requests of her officers, and at 2:30, one hour after, left her. At A. M. we arrived off Georgetown, and made fast to the frigate *Sabine*, to whom we gave fresh beef and provisions, as well as to the bark *Gem of the Sea*. The latter vessel is a pretty craft, and has done her duty since she was called into service. Her dimensions are: Length on deck, 116 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet 3 inches; depth of hold, 13 feet 5 inches. Her tonnage is 371 tons, and her armament consists of four guns of large calibre. Both the *Sabine* and *Gem of the Sea* are lying so far from land it can hardly be distinguished. We thought this phase of the affair a very interesting feature. At 11:25 A. M. we again steamed away, and at 1 P. M. spoke the U. S. steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, from Hampton Roads, with troops on board for Port Royal. At 4:30 we anchored off the doomed city whose name is at the head of this letter; and Sumter's walls loom up like gaunt spectres before us, as the talisman, of what is to come. We find the U. S. steamers *Florida*, *Augusta*, *Alabama*—the latter having just arrived from Port Royal—and the bark *Roebuck*, blockading here. The *Augusta*, a few days since, captured a ship laden with arms, ammunition, &c., intended for Secessia. A prize crew was placed on board of her, and she was sent North.

A trifling affair is being enacted here at the period of my writing, which I desire to call your attention to. It is this: A secession tug-boat has just emerged from under the guns of Sumter, and with an English flag and a flag of truce flying at her staffs, she approaches an English steam sloop-of-war lying here. She is received with seeming courtesy, and after a lengthy interview with her officers she returns, and the English sloop-of-war *immediately stands out to sea.* May I ask, in all seriousness, what such conduct means, and what motives had the Englishman to stand out to sea so soon? It is a mystery.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11.—Nothing can exceed the pleasantness of our cruise thus far. We have found all our vessels safe, and their respective officers and crews in capital health, and the many generous acknowledgments we have received from them for the articles distributed by us more than repays us for any trouble experienced. We are now bowling along at the rate of thirteen miles an hour; the sky overhead seems to have more stars, and brighter than ever before, and for some time past I have been leaning out of one of the forward port-holes—its a pleasant place at such a time. Looking down into the water below, watching the foaming waves and dashing spray which the bow of our noble ship makes as she glides through the water, you gradually forget where you are—you relapse into a sort of opium-eater's reverie, and things past and to come, those known and unknown, occasionally commingle together in the strangest and most agreeable manner. But to-night my wanderings have divested themselves of the frivolous, and become clothed with seriousness. The black walls of Sumter were there, and I heard the booming of the cannon that first bombarded it, and that awakened strange echoes, and touched forgotten chords in the American heart; and I saw the fort again, and the same boomings were heard, but the result was different—it was the yell of a gigantic and affluent country in its defence of its Constitution and starry ensign.

The ship seems literally to be ploughing an ocean of molten silver, throwing aside millions upon millions diamonds, each with its dazzling halo of light—each appearing as large as the palm of my hand. The water-stars, those centres of light for a second only, go circling about in every conceivable form—some suddenly starting off in right lines, others round and round as if joined by some invisible thread, whilst other are the fixed centres of revolving constellations, formidable rivals to those overhead. Truly, such a sight is a strange one in this latitude at this season of the year. Favors are abundantly dispensed to us by the god of waters.

We left Charleston at 2 A. M., to-day, for Port Royal, and, at 8 o'clock, anchored directly abreast of Fort Beauregard, in close proximity to the flag ship *Wabash*. It would be utterly impossible for me, in my limited time, to enumerate the number of vessels lying promiscuously about here; there are frigates, sloops-of-war, gunboats, barks, schooners, and ferry boats innumerable. Affairs are exceedingly quiet, and as it will be several days before this leaves you will receive later and more correct news than I could possibly embody in this epistle. A swarm of officers have boarded us, and they seem like hungry wolves in their search for letters, papers &c. All are in good health and spirits. We leave here in six hours. We proceed to Key West, to coal, where we expect to remain some two days. Should an opportunity occur for transmission of letters from there, you shall again hear from me.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The number of recruits enlisted in this City, last week, for the regular army, was not more than ten or twelve. Considering that there are eight recruiting offices open, in different parts of the City, this return is not at all satisfactory.

One hundred and eighty men were shipped for the navy, being twenty less than last week.

Recruiting for Capt. D. D. PORTER's fleet of armed schooners, to operate in the creeks, inlets and sounds along the Southern coast, is pretty brisk. Thirty men enlisted for this expedition last week. The rendezvous is at No. 152 South-street.

Marine recruiting is active. About 15 men were booked here and at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The number of marines on duty at this station now amounts to 180.

The First Battalion of the Twelfth Infantry has at last reached its authorized strength of 800 men. It is still at Fort Hamilton, under the command of Maj. HENRY B. CLITZ, a graduate of West Point, with a military experience of sixteen years. The head-quarters of the Second Battalion will be established at Racine, Wis., in which State the battalion will chiefly be raised. Recruiting will commence at once. The commanding officer of this battalion is Maj. RICHARD R. SMITH, who, after graduating at West Point, first entered the service in July, 1834, as brevet Second Lieutenant in the Second Infantry. He resigned in October, 1836; was reappointed, in December, 1840, as Second Lieutenant, Seventh Infantry; resigned again in January, 1856, and was reappointed Major in the Twelfth Infantry in May last. It is not yet certain whether recruiting for the Third Battalion, Maj. LUTHER B. BRUEN, will commence before the second is complete or not.

The following vessels are at the Brooklyn Navy-yard:

	Guns.		Guns.
North Carolina	84	Crusader	10
Oneida	9	Sumter	10
Octorara	9	Connecticut	7
Dacotah	9	Western World	3
Owasco	4	Restless	4
Kanawha	4	Ohio	4
Norwich	6	Forbes (formerly R. B. Forbes)	4
Patomska	4		

Kate Stambler and one sloop-of-war in course of construction.

The *Chippewa*, (4,) *Winona*, (4,) *Quaker City*, (9,) *E. B. Hale*, (4,) *Arthur*, (6,) *Pursuit*, (6,) are off the Battery, but may sail at any moment.

The forces in the harbor add up to 3,660 men, as follows:

	Men.		Men.
Governor's Island	700	North Carolina	700
Fort Hamilton	900	Marine Barracks	180
Fort Lafayette	60	Kate Stambler	70
Bedloe's Island	50	Vessels in harbor	1,000
Total			3,660

The United States steamer *Pensacola* went on a trial trip from Alexandria to Indian Head on Saturday.

The Tenth Regular Infantry has been detailed with the Sturgis Rifles, of Chicago, as Gen. MCCLELLAN's Body Guard. Two companies of the Tenth have been at Camp Anderson, Washington, for some months past, on patrol duty.

The United States gunboat *Forbes* arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Friday from Port Royal, which place she left on the 17th inst. She experienced fine weather during her passage, and did not see anything noteworthy. The *Forbes* requires repairs chiefly to her outside works. The following is a correct list of her officers:

Lieutenant in command, H. S. NEWCOM; Acting Master and Executive Officer, E. Hardie; Acting Assistant Paymaster, G. W. Morton; Acting Assistant Surgeon, L. Michel; Second Assistant Engineer, T. Peters; Third Assistants, W. Smith, and J. McCluskey; Master's Mates, W. M. Tomlinson, W. W. Weld, and P. Bonner.

The United States sloop-of-war *Dacotah*, formerly denominated a gunboat, arrived on Friday at the Navy-yard. She left Hong Kong on the 6th August, and called at Batavia, Cape Town and St. Thomas; at the latter place she heard that the United States steamer *Iroquois* was in chase of the privateer *Sumter*. She put to sea in search of the *Sumter*, but not seeing anything of her returned to St. Thomas, where orders were awaiting her to start at once for New-York to have her boilers surveyed. If her boilers are condemned she will go to Boston to have new ones made. The *Dacotah* was put into commission eighteen months ago, and sailed from Norfolk, Va., for the Chinese seas. She is a sister ship to the *Iroquois*, and is in all respects a fine boat. The following is the official list of her officers:

Commander, J. P. MCKINISTRY; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, J. H. Parker; Lieutenants, Edward Barrett and M. Sicard; Paymaster, C. C. Jackson; Chief Engineer, H. H. Stewart; Surgeon, P. R. Denby; Masters, S. P. Gillett, S. T. Ames, F. S. Brown and W. Whitehead; First Assistant-Engineer, J. W. Thomson; Second Assistant, G. J. Barry; Third Assistants, L. J. Allen, H. S. Davids and W. S. Thompson; Gunner, J. Gaskins; Carpenter, J. G. Myers.

The purchased steamer *Patomska* was put into commission on Friday. Her officers are;

Acting Lieut.-Commanding, P. G. Watmough; Master and Executive Officer, G. W. Hayward; Acting-Masters, Caleb Curtis and B. W. Leary; Acting Assistant-Surgeon, J. C. Smith; Acting Assistant-Paymaster, ——— Turnbull; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, F. P. Root; Third Assistants, J. G. Henkley, S. Bloomer and Wm. Ross; Master's Mate, G. Hall.

The new gunboat *Kanawha* arrived on Friday from Bridgeport, Conn., where she was built, to be armed and put into commission.

The *Chippewa*, Capt. BRYSON, has gone off the Battery for her powder.

It is reported that the greater proportion of the "rat-hole squadron" will not answer the purpose for which it was intended, in consequence of the vessels drawing too much water. Several of them have been sunk, experimentally.

Nearly the whole of the transports employed on the Port Royal expedition are ordered home. They will, doubtless, bring valuable cargoes.

The Volunteer who was killed on Governor's Island on Wednesday, while endeavoring to make his escape from the guard, was killed by a brother Volunteer. Such an accident would scarcely take place among the Regulars there. The latest report is that the deceased *ran against the bayonet of the sentinel*, and so impaled himself.

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

THE VICTORY AT CAMP ALLEGANY, VA.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Dec. 19.

Col. KIMBALL, of the Fourteenth Indiana Regiment, arrived in this City on Tuesday night, on his way home from Western Virginia. He left Phillippi, the headquarters of Gen. REYNOLDS and of his own regiment, on Sunday, and brings the first full and authentic account of the late battle between our troops under MILROY, and the rebels under JOHNSON, that has reached us. He was not present, but from the official report of Gen. MILROY, and the statements of officers engaged in the battle, has learned enough to give us a fair idea of its plan and result. The enemy were posted in an intrenched position near Yager's farm, about eleven miles directly east of the camp at Greenbriar, where Gen. REYNOLDS defeated them last October, and where by the way, as our men have learned beyond question, by the graves found in the camp, and from the reports of prisoners, we killed fully 500, and inflicted a total loss of about one thousand, in spite of the reports to the contrary. After the retreat of the enemy from that position, the main body scattered, probably joining other divisions, leaving about two thousand men at this Yager camp, to hold our forces in check. Here they had intrenched themselves strongly, and undoubtedly expected to stay all the Winter. These intrenchments consisted of four lines of earthworks and ditches, placed at various distances behind each other, so as to afford four successive lines of defence. The attack was left entirely in the hands of Gen. MILROY, who commanded the Brigade at that point, and he selected for it the Ninth and Thirteenth Indiana Regiments, and portions of one Ohio and the Second Virginia Regiments. The column marched on the night of the 12th, so as to reach the enemy and begin the fight at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 13th. A battalion of the Ninth Regiment, under Col. MOODY, was ordered to make a *detour* to the enemy's left, so as to reach and attack them in the flank at the same time that Gen. MILROY attacked them in front. Owing to the darkness, and the wretched mountain paths, or no paths, through which this division had to pass, it failed to arrive at the time, and MILROY, expecting it every moment and eager for a fight, began the attack without it. The battle was warm and doubtful. Our force was unprotected, the enemy was intrenched, and at least two to our one. Once there were signs of wavering, and portions of some of the regiments fell into disorder. In the nick of time, Maj. DOBBS, of the Thirteenth, came up with a portion of that regiment which had been left behind, and restored the fight. A little after 8 o'clock, Col. MOODY, with his division, came up, joined the attacking column, and then our men began the work of cleaning out the intrenchments in earnest. One after the other of the four lines of breastworks and ditches was carried, the enemy rallying in the next one behind as fast as the one in front was stormed, so that our troops had to make four separate and hard fights of it before they cleared the field. At last, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, after a scattering but bloody battle, lasting all day, our men drove the enemy from the last earthwork, and were masters of the position. In the last ditch young JOSEPH GORDON was killed, after having fought with extraordinary gallantry all day, and killed five of the enemy. He was shot through the head, and died instantly. A little earlier in the fight, Capt. MADDEN, of the Ninth, was killed, but how we do not know. After driving the enemy from the intrenchments which protected their camp, our troops retired, it being then dark, and slept on the field, to renew the fight next morning. But the enemy had had enough of it. Our scouts, as soon as it was light, saw that the redoubtable chivalry had burned everything that couldn't be carried off, and would burn, and had retreated nobody knew where. Col. KIMBALL is satisfied that the rebel force is utterly disorganized, and that five hundred men cannot be found together anywhere in Western Virginia. We lost thirty men killed, and rather more than that number wounded. Of the enemy over 150 dead bodies were found in the intrenchments by our men before Col. KIMBALL left. Among them was that of a Colonel, supposed to be that of Col. JOHNSON, who commanded. On Saturday night a party of Col. KIMBALL's scouts brought in nine prisoners, among whom was the noted Col. STERN or STORM, who has been one of the most active leaders of the guerilla bands in the country. Two Colonels, and probably five hundred men killed and wounded, with thirty prisoners, make up a very handsome victory, and the enemy confess it by burning up their camp and scattering in every way. We lost nine prisoners, of the Ninth Regiment, by their headlong disposition to get ahead of the rest of the regiment. Our total loss, we suppose, is about seventy, in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Col. KIMBALL states that rebel deserters are constantly coming into camp, sometimes singly, sometimes in squads of four or five, begging protection, and permission to enlist in our army. They represent themselves as having been shamefully used by the rebels, and more than glad to escape. The enemy may now be considered expelled from Western Virginia, and it is doubtful if they again attempt to invade it. Gen. REYNOLDS, without any fuss or parade of strategy or courage, has succeeded admirably in his command, and we believe he is to-day a better man than four-fifths of those who sport more stars than he does. It was reported, as Col. KIMBALL left, that Gen. REYNOLDS had been ordered to Romney to relieve Gen. KELLEY, and it was thought probable that our Indiana forces would accompany him. If they do, they may have a chance at a little bigger game than the Cheat Mountains have given them.

THE SKIRMISH AT MUNFORDSVILLE, KY.

From the Louisville Journal, Dec. 19.

We have seen and conversed with several gentlemen who arrived last evening from Munfordsville, the scene of the skirmish on Tuesday, some particulars of which we have already given. Among those with whom we have conversed are the Surgeon of Gen. ROUSSEAU's Brigade (who was at the scene of the fight) and Mr. HENRY MEYERS, who participated in the fight, both of whom are gentlemen of unquestioned veracity. Their statements are both to the same effect, and present the skirmish of Tuesday as one of the most brilliant exploits of the campaign on the part of the Federal troops.

The skirmish lasted about forty-five minutes from the commencement of the attack by the rebels to the close, at which time the rebel cavalry fled precipitately, leaving their dead on the field.

It should be borne in mind that the four companies from the Thirty-second Indiana Regiment, Col. WILLICH, under command of the Lieutenant-Colonel, crossed to the south bank of Green River upon the bridge near Munfordsville, and were thrown out as pickets in squads of eight or ten upon an open meadow 100 yards from the river bank. At the Munfordsville depot there was a concealed battery of three guns, and there was another battery of equal force about a mile distant in a southerly direction. There was a belt of timber skirting the position of the four companies from Indiana. When the batteries opened the Texas Rangers made a charge for the timber, and about the same time an order was given for the Federal infantry to rally upon the same point. The Indianians executed the order under a galling fire from the batteries. They thus reached the wood, and under cover of the trees did fearful execution in the ranks of the rebel cavalry.

The loss sustained by the Federal troops was incurred under the effect of the first fire. The rebel cavalry dashed in among their ranks before our troops had found time to form. Once formed, however, they gallantly advanced to the wood against fearful odds.

The fight for a few minutes, is described by an eyewitness as a desperate encounter. The gallant Indianians resorted to their sabre-bayonets, forcing a hand-to-hand combat upon their enemies so long as the rebels could be induced to stand up and face cold steel. When the Indianians finally gained the wood, they opened a fire upon the Rangers, who fled precipitately, leaving their dead upon the field, including the body of Col. TERRY, who was killed by a musket ball, which entered his lower bowels. Col. TERRY's body was sent back to the rebel camp yesterday morning, under a flag of truce.

The rebel loss is even greater than at first supposed. There were found upon the field sixty-three dead bodies and the bodies of twelve or fourteen horses. In addition to the bill of mortality, a large number of the rebels are known to be wounded. The Federal loss was thirteen killed and an equal number wounded.

Two regiments of Federal troops, the Thirty-sixth Indiana and the Sixteenth Ohio, came promptly up to the relief of the four companies from the Thirty-second Indiana, but the rebels had no taste for a renewal of the fight.

Some instances of desperate daring are related of various numbers of the Thirty-second Indiana Regiment. An informant assures us that he was a witness to the fact that a youth of 17, who joined the regiment at Cincinnati, but whose name he could not learn, threw off the restraint of the company drill for the time, and stationed himself behind a tree. From that point he fired fourteen times during the engagement, loading and firing with as much coolness as if he were ducking, every shot bearing a messenger of death to some misguided rebel.

The body of the gallant Lieut. SAXE, of the Thirty second Indiana, was interred near Munfordsville yesterday morning. The remains of THEO. SCHMIDT were received in this city last evening. Lieut. SAXE was formerly of Louisville, but his wife resides at present in Cincinnati. Mr. SCHMIDT was the brother of Mr. GEORGE SCHMIDT, of Fifth-street.

Our troops are exultant over the result of the skirmish of Tuesday, and are eager to renew the fray.

A GALLANT EXPLOIT.

Lieut.-Col. SPEARS, of Col. BIRD's First Tennessee Regiment, now stationed near Somerset, is in our city. He brought as prisoners JOHN L. SMITH, his two sons, JOSEPH M. and CALVIN, and two other active Secessionists, who who were arrested by a refugee Tennesseean named JOHN SMITH, who is now in the patriot ranks of our State. JOHN SMITH, when called upon to decide between the Union and the Confederacy, lived in or near Huntsville, and loyally determined to adhere to the Stars and Stripes. JEFF. DAVIS' proclamation warning all to leave the Confederacy who did not sympathize with the rebellion induced him to sell his property preparatory to leaving, and he converted the proceeds into gold. But about the same time came the blockade order of Gov. HARRIS, forbidding any one to quit the State. JOHN SMITH was then seized by the five men who are here as prisoners, aided by some secession cavalry, and scourged and abused in various demoniac ways, until he revealed where his money was concealed. Upon telling where it was, his trunk was broken open and robbed of its contents, and a parcel of counterfeit bank-bills inserted in the place. He was then sent on to Knoxville, where he was charged with treason and passing counterfeit money. After being imprisoned some time, he was tried before a military Court, with no forms of law, and as they could make out no case against him he was discharged, minus a valuable mare and all his money.

After incredible difficulty the unswerving patriot reached our army and joined one of the Tennessee regiments. He obtained permission from his commanding officer to take twenty mounted volunteers, who went as far as the State line. Upon reaching there they resolved to penetrate into Tennessee, and knowing the country well, by unfrequented paths they went to Huntsville, which is about sixty miles from our camp, whence they started. Pushing boldly into the town, JOHN SMITH and his comrades succeeded in capturing the five prisoners, and immediately commenced their retreat. Rescue was threatened and attempted, but the pursuers were never able to overtake the captors, until they returned into our lines with some of the wretches who had acted so inhumanly. The secession robbers were transferred to this city, and JOHN SMITH has gone into Tennessee again with a squad of Federal soldiers, where he hopes to make more captures. He has all the elements of a successful partisan, and his feats of desultory warfare are noble episodes in our Southern campaigns.

MOVEMENTS OF BUCKNER'S ARMY.

The Nashville *Union and American* of the 10th contains the following letter, dated Bowling Green, Dec. 9:

"The war policy to be pursued by the Confederates occupying this position of the State is an enigma, the solution of which cannot be easily arrived at. The latest movement but one that has been made since the return of BRECKINRIDGE's Brigade from Russellville, was that of Saturday last, when the same command moved from their old camping-ground to a wood, distant about three miles from town, where trees are being felled, huts erected, and everything necessary for the establishment of comfortable Winter quarters being prepared.

Gen. HINDMAN's legion, together with two additional regiments detached from HARDEE's division were ordered to Green River, yesterday, and will probably occupy the same position near Munfordsville as that held by the Kentucky Brigade upon the advent of the Confederate troops into the State over three months since. The public at large can as readily, and with as much accuracy, arrive at a probable conclusion of the meaning of two columns of the army moving in different directions—one evidently making arrangements for remaining here during the Winter, the other apparently the advance guard of a forward movement—as can any of the pretended wiseacres of this place.

Again, another movement was made last evening, the sending of Col. SCOTT's Louisiana cavalry to Russellville, at which point they will undoubtedly remain during the Winter, in order to check or give timely warning of any actual or meditated advance that may be made or feigned by CRITTENDEN. Seeing that Gen. BUELL is timorous of attacking this place, and that no immediate Federal advance is to be made upon it, the gage of battle may be offered them in the vicinity of their present encampment north of Green River; at least such a conjecture is plausible when taken in connection with the fact that a few days since one of our Generals remarked that 'we will not all go into Winter quarters.'

Another fact which, in itself, is portentous, transpired last Friday. The expedition sent under command of Capt. MORGAN, crossed that stream and proceeded as far as Bacon Creek, which is eight miles beyond, and burned the railroad bridge recently repaired by ROUSSEAU. The Federal pickets extended as far as the bridge, but have since been withdrawn to Nolin. Capt. MORGAN's visit was rather unexpected, but, in order to advise Gen. MCCOOK of his presence in that neck of woods, a card with 'Compliments of Capt. JOHN H. MORGAN, C. S. A.,' was sent to him.

Capt. MORGAN had intended to destroy the bridge over Nolin Creek, but for its having been washed away, as is that also over Rolling Fork, thus making the connection between Louisville and BUELL's army a slow and tedious one. Whatever is to be done will have been accomplished within the present month, and the campaign for the Winter definitely arranged.

Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, when last heard from, was in the vicinity of Somerset, Pulaski County, *en route* for Danville. Gen. MARSHALL is moving in a direction so as to form a speedy junction with ZOLLICOFFER, and an immediate attack upon Lexington and Frankfort, together with the capture of the Federal Legislature now in session, may with some confidence be looked for.

Gen. MARSHALL has, it is understood, issued a proclamation to the citizens of Kentucky, in which he states that the Home Guard of the different counties must join him or fight him, as they will not be left in his rear. The whole country is awakening, and numbers are daily flocking to the standard of both Generals. It is their design, as stated, to advance upon Lexington and Frankfort; no opposing force will be left in front of the column here, and an attack upon it, front and rear, will certainly result in the State being freed from its presence, and of the war being carried into the enemy's country, where terms of peace could be better dictated.

The railroad bridge recently burnt over Whippoorwill Creek has been repaired, and trains now go through to Memphis."

HUMPHREY MARSHALL AND HIS GANG.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

MOUNT STERLING, Ky., Dec. 15, 1861.

The news of the advance of the enemy from Virginia on this section of the State is nothing but one tissue of misrepresentation and exaggeration. We were grossly deceived here as to the number of the enemy. The facts of the case are these: There are only several hundred of them, and no fear need be entertained of their doing much harm in this immediate section. They are in West Liberty, under a cowardly bully named JACK MAY, and would most gladly compromise to remain there if we would let them. They are a part of Col. WILLIAMS' men, and not regulars of the rebel army. They have produced a perfect terror in the mountains, and the panic-stricken Union men have fled in every direction. They are not to blame for this, as they had no arms, and were assured by their secession neighbors that Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL was also advancing with his brigade *via* Whitesburgh. Most of the Secessionists of this and the neighboring counties firmly believed this, and many had actually prepared to cook and prepare for them in anticipation of their early arrival. Then the Louisville-Nashville *Courier's* article concerning his movement gave plausibility to all this. But now it is settled, if he is advancing, he is not in immediate reach of this place, and that there is really no foe threatening but the marauders under MAY. I hope very much this information will reach Gen. BUELL before the ordering of any large number of men here has fully gone forth.

But although the number of the enemy is contemptible, it has all the effect of a large force upon the loyal people of Morgan, Wolfe, Magoffin, and the country above. They cannot return to their homes; they must see their families suffer and their property despoiled without the power to strike the foe. Surely this state of things will not be permitted to remain thus long, though the enemy is not worthy the consequence of having a large regular force sent after to disperse them. Some of the people of this section have determined to rout them, or fail in the attempt, whether Gen. BUELL sends us any aid or not. To this effect an appeal was issued from the *Whig* office a few days ago, the result of which was that seventy men had enrolled themselves into an independent cavalry company, yesterday, pledged and determined not to abandon the field and lay by their arms until the last armed rebel has been again driven out of this section of the State, and a *common sense* policy adopted insuring us from further incursions from these outlaws.

Though the company is to be composed of one hundred men—which quota will be easily got to-morrow—yet it was deemed advisable to go into the election of a suitable leader yesterday. Accordingly, the company met in the Court-house, when, on motion, J. S. DURY was unanimously elected Captain of the company.

Another company is being organized and formed—also cavalry—for the same purpose, in Bath, of which Major JOS. SUDDUTH will doubtless be the commander. These two companies expect to coöperate together.

POSITION OF THE NATIONAL FORCES IN KENTUCKY.

From the Chicago Tribune, Dec. 19.

It is estimated, from statistics that are reliable, that Gen. BUELL has to-day an army in the field of not less than 110,000 men, to which the States of Indiana and Ohio are adding about 2,000 daily, and to which they will add, by the consolidation and dispatch of regiments, fully 30,000 men between this and the first of January. We believe, therefore, that with the beginning of the new year, Gen. BUELL will have an army of 150,000 men, or as large a force as Gen. MCCLELLAN confesses to have on the Potomac. It will be the army of the West, and upon it will depend, in no slight degree, the issue of this war. Gen. BUELL has now been in command about a month, and has thus far been occupied in "massing" the troops, after the Potomac pattern. They have been organizing into brigades and divisions, and so quietly that we are only able to gather, from scattered hints in newspaper correspondence, who are the division and brigade commanders, and to what portion of the grand army different regiments have been assigned. We believe, however, there are seven grand divisions, each containing three brigades, and the brigades made up of from three to five regiments, with artillery and cavalry attached. The brigades will average 8,000 men throughout. The division commanders are, as we have been able to ascertain them:

1. Gen. ALEX. MCDOWELL MCCOOK, at Lebanon.
2. Gen. GEO. H. THOMAS, at Lebanon.
3. Gen. ORMSBY M. MITCHEL, at Elizabethtown.
4. Gen. WILLIAM NELSON, at New-Haven.
5. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN, at Calhoun.
6. Gen. RICHARD W. JOHNSON, at Nolin River.
7. Gen. ALBIN SCHOEPF, at Somerset.

The commanders of brigades include Gen. NEGLEY, of Pennsylvania; Gens. DUMONT and MANSON, of Indiana; Gen. BOYLE, of Kentucky; Colonels TURCHIN, CARRINGTON (Eighteenth Regular,) SILL, LYTLE, &c. The troops are mainly concentrated in the central portion of the State—at Elizabethtown, New-Haven, Lebanon, Nolin River, &c., which are all within a radius of 20 miles. Gen. SCHOEPF's corps, at Somerset, forms the left wing of the army, and just beyond it, at London, is the Tennessee Brigade of Gen. CARTER, who have been let loose from other restraint and permitted to follow their own instincts. The right wing of the army occupies the country along Green River, with headquarters at Calhoun, and fills the gap between the centre and Federal positions at Paducah and Cairo. Regiments are also stationed at Lexington and along the Lexington and Covington Railroad, and at points on the Ohio River below Louisville. There are now but few troops remaining in Louisville.

We have the promise that this division of the army, at least, shall fulfil the public expectation with a record of something done. Gen. BUELL has the best men the West can furnish, and he can have more if there is need for them; only the West will require that they be used against the enemy, and not, as under his insane predecessor, for self-destruction.

SECRET HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM EX-GOV. THOMAS, OF MARYLAND.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1861.

To the Editors of the Baltimore Clipper:

GENTLEMEN: A friend, to-day, directed my attention to an article in which there are some errors, which I beg permission to correct.

Gov. PICKENS, of South Carolina, at the meeting of Southern members of Congress, held in the room of the Committee of Claims, in February, 1837, did not propose that resolutions "should be offered to Congress, and if they were not adopted, then every Southern man should leave the Capitol," and I regret to discover that I was understood to make such a declaration, recently, in the Front-street Theatre. That the occurrence referred to by me, in my remarks before the audience in the Theatre, may not be misunderstood, please allow to me space for a brief explanation.

In February, 1837, the day next succeeding that on which the votes for President and Vice-President had been counted, as I entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, I met Gen. MCCOY, of North Carolina, who said to me: "Why are you not in the room of the Committee of Claims?" I inquired for what purpose ought I to be there? Gen. MCCOY said: "There is a meeting of all the members of the House from the Slaveholding States." Without knowing by whom, or for what purpose the meeting had been called, I proposed to go and hear what was to be done. When we entered the room together, we found from sixty to seventy members present, Gen. CHAMBERS, of Kentucky, being in the Chair, and Mr. HARRISON, of Missouri, acting as Secretary. Gov. PICKENS was speaking, and was urging the adoption of a resolution which had been submitted. Soon after he closed his remarks, I made inquiry of the Chair as to the object of the meeting, when the resolution was read. I could not now repeat, word for word, the whole resolution, but remember very distinctly its import. The resolution, in substance, declared that no gentleman, who represented in Congress slaveholding constituents, ought again to take his seat in the House of Representatives until resolutions, satisfactory to the South on the subject of Slavery, had been adopted.

The instant this resolution was read, influenced by incidents that had prior to this come under my observation, I saw, or at least I thought I saw, one of the objects of the meeting, and asked permission to take part in the proceedings, which was granted.

To unmask the objects of the meeting, I inquired whether, if the House did not gratify our demands, any one present was prepared to say what step was next to be taken? Were we Southern Representatives to retire from Congress and notify our constituents that the Government was a failure, and that a Southern Convention ought to be called to form a new Constitution? Having asked these questions, I paused for replies, and as no one undertook to point out the path which we were to pursue, beyond the adoption of the resolution before the meeting, I protested against its adoption, with great earnestness, as a measure leading, necessarily, to secession of the whole Southern representation—reminded the meeting that we were seventy in number—if we deserted our seats in the House the remaining members might not satisfy our demands on the subject of Slavery, and we could not then, without dishonor, return. I spoke against the authority of members of Congress to initiate measures of such revolutionary character—announced my determination to resume my seat in the House and hold it to the end of my term of service, and to leave to the people of the United States themselves to decide when measures ought to be adopted with a view to change the old and form a new Government.

As no gentleman undertook either to answer my interrogatories or reply to my remonstrance against the proposed proceeding, I moved an adjournment, *sine die*, which motion was seconded by Mr. CRAIG, of Virginia, and the meeting was dissolved.

After adjourning the members of the meeting resumed their seats in the House, where resolutions on the Slavery question, which had been prepared by Mr. W. B. SHEPHERD, of North Carolina, and Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL, of Philadelphia, were offered, and were voted for, by every member of the House, excepting three or four of those who were then known as Nullifiers.

This, in substance, I think, was the statement made to the meeting at Front-street Theatre. It is proper I should say now, if I did not then, that I have no reason to suppose that there were many persons in this meeting of the members of Congress who were not trusted any further than I was in the purposes for which it was assembled. Looking to it then, as I did, in connection with many, very many other incidents which had come under my observation, I believed it to be one of the means relied upon to continue that agitation which had commenced with the nullification of the Tariff laws, and is now shaking the very foundation of the Government. Very respectfully,

FRANCIS THOMAS.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 49, 46, 27, 45, 25, 50, 51, 62, 31, 40, 30.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for Term. *Part II.*—Nos. 1562, 1568, 1570, 1574, 1578, 1586, 1588, 1590, 1380, 1592, 1596, 1602, 1604, 1316, 1518, 1524, 1504, 1606, 1608, 1610.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS.—Adjourned for the Term.

Lodgings for the Quarantine Boatmen—Who Must Furnish Them?

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The People ex rel. John Waters vs. *The Commissioners of Emigration.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of Oct. 11 and Nov. 26.

The relator applied—on behalf of himself and others—for a *mandamus* to compel the defendants to pay certain rent for lodgings used by the boatmen (of whom the relator is one) employed by the Health Officer of the Marine Hospital, since the burning of the Quarantine buildings. It was claimed that the Commissioners of Emigration were required to furnish these boatmen lodgings within the Quarantine inclosure, by the act of 1853.

The defendants made return to the alternative writ that they had formerly gratuitously furnished the boatmen lodgings within the Quarantine buildings; but that since the conflagration which destroyed the buildings they have no rooms to offer. They claim that there was no obligation upon them to provide such lodgings outside of the Quarantine inclosure, or to pay money.

The Court has rendered the following opinion in the case:

SUTHERLAND, J.—Take the relator's own case, and in my opinion he is not entitled to a *mandamus* directing the payment of $432, as an allowance for rent which he has been obliged to pay for a dwelling outside of the Quarantine inclosure, since the destruction of the Quarantine buildings by fire in 1858. Concede that the relator is, and has been since the destruction of said buildings by fire, an employe of the Marine Hospital, within the meaning of section 7 of the Act of April 13, 1853. Yet, the duty enjoined upon the Commissioners by that section is to provide suitable accommodations for such employes, not to pay money. The relator could not, by his own act, by going outside of the Quarantine inclosure, and renting another dwelling, create a statutory duty to pay money—certainly not a certain sum of money. The relator could not by his own act create even a contract on the part of the Commissioners to pay him an equivalent for the use of the building destroyed by fire, much less a statutory duty.

A *mandamus* will be granted to compel the performance of an official duty enjoined by statute, but the act or duty so to be enforced by *mandamus* must be the act or duty enjoined by the statute.

But the relator asks for a *mandamus* not only directing the payment of $432, but also commanding the Commissioners immediately to provide suitable accommodations for him within the Quarantine inclosure or elsewhere, so that he may have a residence.

If the relator is an employe of the Marine Hospital, and the statutory duty, notwithstanding the destruction of the Quarantine building by fire, is in full force, it is not the statutory duty of the Commissioners to provide suitable accommodations elsewhere, or outside of Quarantine inclosure; and certainly, as it appears from the papers submitted on this application, and from the statutes referred to by counsel on the argument, that the Quarantine buildings, destroyed by fire in 1858, were transferred to the Commissioners, and held by them in trust for the State, and were not erected by the Commissioners, I ought not to hold it to be the duty of the Commissioners to erect *new* buildings within the Quarantine inclosure or burnt district, in the absence of any *new* statutory direction. I will add that I think there is too much doubt whether the relator is or was an employe of the Marine Hospital within the meaning of the seventh section of the act of 1853, to authorize the issuing of the *mandamus*.

The relator's motion must be denied, with $10 costs. Tracy, Powers and Tallmadge for relator; John E. Devlin for Commissioners.

The Old Police Riots—Wood's Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before a full Bench—Bosworth, C. J.

Samuel S. Slater vs. *Fernando Wood.*—This case is familiar, although tried some time since. Slater was a Policeman under the Metropolitan Police act, and was injured while engaged with others in the memorable attempt to arrest Fernando Wood, during the Street Commissioner controversy of 1857. The action was brought to recover damages for the injury, and upon trial the plaintiff recovered $500. Upon appeal the General Term have now reversed the judgment, and granted a new trial

Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Attorneys are notified that it is not necessary to file notes of issue in cases already on the calendar, as no calendar will be made up for the Circuit, other than the usual monthly calendar.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

In the Matter of the Accounting of the Executors of Salluts, deceased.—Decree of Surrogate affirmed, with costs.

Maria Linden vs. *James Linden.*—Judgment and order appealed from affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice LEONARD.

Benjamin Giles vs. *James S. Libby.*—Judgement appealed from affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice SUTHERLAND.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Gonlord vs. *Wolf.*—Leave granted to amend on payment of $10 costs of opposing, and $10 costs of December Circuit. Issue to be the same date as before, and defendant to accept of trial for the next Circuit.

Application of Lee vs. *Jackson, &c.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Before Justice Barnard.

Lewers et al. vs. *Sewell et al.*—Motion granted.

Schmidt vs. *Schmidt.*—Divorce granted.

Watson vs. *Brainerd et al.*—Decree granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Slater vs. *Hesley*—Order reversed, and judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to the defendant to amend in twenty days on payment of the costs of the demurrer. Costs of appeal to abide event.

Carter vs. *Wood*—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

Movements of European Steamers

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
America	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 7
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 7
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 14
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 21
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
City of Washingt'n	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 28
America	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 1
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 7
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 8
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 21

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

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D. S. ROWE, M. A.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 23, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited, from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ZAMPILLAEROSTATION—RAOUL—THE SCHOOLMASTER.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—HAMLET.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—HERRMANN.

NIBLO'S SALOON—PEAK FAMILY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—UP AT THE HILLS—YOU CAN'T MARRY YOUR GRANDMOTHER.

WINTER GARDEN—LAKES OF KILLARNEY—CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY—THE IRISH LION.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

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THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—GIGNOUX'S INDIAN SUMMER—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our Washington dispatches yesterdas stated that brief notes on the subject of the *Trent* affair had passed between the British Minister and Secretary SEWARD, though the merits of the question had not yet been discussed. Lord LYONS' note was merely an inquiry as to whether our Government was ready to receive and consider the dispatches sent by the British Government, and Mr. SEWARD'S reply was that he was not yet ready to give them the immediate and careful attention which the subject required—at the same time assuring Lord LYONS that he would be in readiness in the shortest possible time. It is expected that the matter will stand thus until the arrival of the *America's* mails, which will be to-day or to-morrow.

The news of the return of Gen. SCOTT from Europe has taken the Government by surprise. The object of his return is not known, but it is believed that he brings information of an important character.

By the steam transport *Star of the South*, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, we have one day's later intelligence from Port Royal and Tybee, to the 18th inst. Our forces at the latter place were attacked on the day previous, but whether by sea or land does not appear. The steamer *Marion* came up to Port Royal for reinforcements, and took down the Seventh Connecticut, Col. FERRY, the same afternoon. It is also announcsd that Fort Pulaski was shelling our gunboats, and the firing was heard at Port Royal on the morning of the 18th, when the *Star of the South* left. The extent of the engagement, and its result, cannot be known until the next arrival. Our correspondent announces that the Stone Fleet, or a portion of it, had left Port Royal for Charleston, in tow of several of the transports.

By way of Fortress Monroe we receive still later intelligence from Port Royal, which renders it probable that the reported fighting at Tybee, instead of being an attack upon our troops, was in reality an attack by our forces upon the rebels intrenched on Warsaw Island, preparatory to direct operations against Fort Pulaski. The *Ericsson* has arrived at Old Point, and reports that such operations were in progress. She also reports having towed seven vessels of the Stone Fleet to Charleston, which were to be sunk immediately, and that nine others were to follow.

We published yesterday morning full particulars of the battle of Drainesville, in which a brigade of Gen. MCCALL'S Division gained such a signal victory over the rebels. It seems that the expedition was planned with the purpose of capturing a party of rebel cavalry which were in the habit of foraging in the vicinity, but the rebels, gaining information through treachery, of Gen. MCCALL'S intentions, planned a surprise—the great body of men engaged against him having been marched from Centreville on the night previous, and placed in the most advantageous position, with cannon and ammunition prepared for the most rapid service. The result of the battle was so entirely unexpected to them, that their retreat became a perfect panic, in which even the officers threw away their swords, pistols and coats in their haste to get away from "the Yankees." In addition to the dead and wounded left behind, it has since been ascertained that they carried away a considerable number—enough probably to swell the number to one hundred and fifty.

Recent advices from the Upper Potomac render it probable that JACKSON—who, it is understood, has recently been appointed to the command of all the rebel troops in that vicinity—entertains the purpose of crossing the river to sack Williamsport. His force is reported to number fifteen thousand, concentrated at Falling Waters. Gen. BANKS has made a proper disposition of his troops to prevent JACKSON from carrying out his intention.

Capt. SANDS, of the revenue cutter *Varina*, boarded on Wednesday last, at Holmes' Hole, the brig *Hassel*, from Cardenas. She reports that the schooner *John Carver*, just arrived at that port, saw the rebel schooner *Sallie* cruising thirty miles to the eastward of Stone Key, having the rebel flag at her peak, and carrying one or more guns.

The rebels in Missouri have again resorted to their old game of destroying railroad and telegraphic communication. On Friday night there was a preconcerted movement along the North Missouri road, commencing eight miles south of Hudson, and extending to Warrentown. They tore up the rails and bent them, cut the telegraph wires, and burnt the bridges and woodpiles. This work is believed to have been done by rebel citizens along the line.

FROM EUROPE.

THE ADVICES BY THE AMERICA.

The steamship *America*, which left Liverpool on the 7th inst., and Queenstown on the 8th—put into Halifax on Saturday morning, for the purpose of leaving dispatches for the Colonial Government. The war excitement continued unabated in England, and preparations for hostilities were proceeding rapidly. The new steel-plated frigate *Warrior* was taking in a large quantity of coal, preparatory to a cruise in American waters, and immense quantities of small arms and munitions of war were being prepared for shipment. A large number of engineers was also to be sent to Canada immediately.

The utterances of the British Press are somewhat improved in tone, if we except the *Times*, which still insists that Mr. SEWARD has for a long time been pressing for a war with England. The *Shipping Gazette* turns its attention to the question of breadstuffs, and tries to console itself for the possible loss of the supply from America, with the idea that a sufficient quantity of grain will be procured from the Black Sea ports, where already orders for the purchase of nearly five hundred thousand quarters had been sent within the last few days. The London *Observer*, a ministerial organ, ridicules the idea of submitting the *Trent* question to arbitration, and even goes so far as to insist that the commander of the *San Jacinto* would not have been justified in taking the vessel into an American port, for the adjudication by a prize Court.

The French Press is generally calm and cautious. The *Constitutionnel, Patrie, Débats*, and several other papers, join in the assertion that France will remain neutral in the event of a war. The *Débats* editorially states that France has no interest in weakening the power of the United States, and that French commerce would gain enormously by a maintenance of neutrality. The French papers still continue to assert that the dispatches sent to the British Minister, although couched in moderate language, are inflexible in the conclusion that the rebel ministers must be restored to British jurisdiction. The *Patrie*, in what purports to be a *résumé* of the instructions to Lord LYONS, states that the demands made are based exclusively upon legal considerations.

An assertion is made in the Paris papers, which we do not find confirmed elsewhere, that the British Government, in answer to petitions from the manufacturing districts, had stated that the cotton ports of the Southern States would be opened by February, at the latest. This statement has probably given rise to the impression said to prevail in the Hanseatic Towns, that the blockade would soon be broken by England.

But the most significant news by this arrival, perhaps, is from Ireland. A great anti-war meeting has been held in Dublin, at which resolutions were passed, declaring that Ireland cannot remain an indifferent spectator of a war between England and America, and recommending to all Irishmen forgetfulness of past differences, and a rally for the old cause of their country.

The effect of the war fever upon American shipping interests had been most disastrous. No charters could be obtained, and very little was doing in passengers or cargoes.

Both the London and Paris Money Markets continued much agitated. Consols had suffered a decline. Cotton in the Liverpool Market was firmer, but prices were unchanged. Breadstuffs were steady, and Provisions firm.

The general news from the Continent is of not much importance. The Suffragan Archbishop of Warsaw had been condemned to ten years' banishment in Siberia, for the part he took in the recent popular troubles, and a number of medical students had been condemed to serve as common soldiers in the Russian army. The Roman question was still agitated in the Italian Parliament.

THE ADVICES BY THE ARAGO.

The steamship *Arago*, from Havre and Southampton on the 11th, passed Cape Race Saturday evening, and a brief abstract of her news is telegraphed. It does not, however, alter the complexion of affairs materially. The London *Times* of the 10th, thinks the *Niagara's* advices encourage the hope of peace. This belief seems to have been entertained in other quarters, for an advance of five-eighths in Consols immediately took place. Canada Fives advanced four per cent., and even United States Fives and New-York Central shares were higher. Preparations for war, however, continued on a large scale.

THE ADVICES BY THE EDINBURGH.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, which left Liverpool on the 11th and Queenstown on the 12th inst., also passed Cape Race on Saturday evening, but brings very little additional news. Gen. SCOTT, who is a passenger on board the *Arago*, is stated to have had a long interview with Prince NAPOLEON previous to his embarkation at Havre, and it is reported that he brings from the French Emperor to our Government the expression of his desire to bring about a pacific solution of the difficulty growing out of the *Trent* affair. The Liverpool Cotton market is reported firm, the Breadstuffs market dull, and the Provision market steady.

GENERAL NEWS.

At 3½ o'clock, yesterday morning, a destructive fire occurred at No. 161 Broadway. A five-story brick building, occupied on the lower floor by HEGEMAN & Co., as a drug-store, was entirely destroyed in a very short time after the fire was discovered. The estimated loss is about $65,000. One of the clerks, who slept in the upper part of the building, had a very narrow escape. When rescued by the firemen, he was so exhausted as to be unable to stand.

The testimony in the Walton-Matthews murder case was quite interesting on Saturday. The evidence for the prosecution closed, and that of the defence was also nearly all in at the adjournment of the Court. Mr. HOLMES opened for the defence. The principal witness was Mrs. WALTON, mother of the prisoner. Several witnesses were examined, with a view to break down the testimony of Officer MOORE.

A horrible murder was committed near Port Leydon, Lewis County, on Thursday, Dec. 19. Mr. HENRY HARVEY, a mason by trade, of intemperate habits, had an altercation with his son, during one of his drunken fits, which so exasperated the latter that, while his father lay on a lounge where he had fallen asleep, he deliberately shot him in the head with a gun, killing him instantly. Although it was well known who committed the murder, the criminal was allowed to escape and is still at large.

MAHON, who killed Mrs. GARBUTT and her adopted child, in McGillioray (Canada) on May 28, was hung at London on Dec. 18. The anticipation of his doom had so worked upon the mind of the unfortunate man as to render him almost insane.

A private letter from Washington, of Dec. 17, says: "Gen. LANDER has ridden out daily for the past week; and, under the influence of air and exercise his general health has much improved, and his wound rapidly healed, and he looks forward to being completely cured before many days."

The Quartermaster-General of Connecticut, Mr. BUNCE, the Paymaster-General, Mr. IRISH, and the Commissary-General, Mr. FITCH, have all recently resigned their commissions as members of Gov. BUCKINGHAM'S Staff. It is rumored that misunderstanding or difficulty with Brigadier-Gen. TYLER, has caused these resignations.

Revenue cutters from Milwaukee, Mackinaw, Detroit, Erie, Penn., and Oswego, have been transferred from the lakes to the seacoast, by order of the Treasury Department. The duty of supervising their removal was assigned to Capt. DOUGLAS OTTINGER, of the United States revenue cutter service. The five cutters left Cape Canso on the 10th inst., but were separated during a northwest gale and snow storm on the 11th. Capt. OTTINGER arrived at Boston in command of the cutter *A. V. Brown* on the 18th, not having seen any of the fleet since they were separated in a snow storm on the coast of Nova Scotia. The revenue cutter *J. S. Black*, J. LANGDEN master, another of the fleet, arrived on Friday morning. Capt. OTTINGER is not apprehensive for the safety of the cutters not yet arrived, as they are commanded by men who have large experience as coasters.

Mr. CHARLES ANDERSON, brother of Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, addressed a large audience at Cooper Institute, on Saturday evening, having for his subject "The Progress of Secession in the South-west." He also described the manner of his escape from the rebels.

The General Term of the Superior Court have reversed the judgment and granted a new trial in the celebrated case of SLATER *vs.* WOOD. The plaintiff, it will be remembered, recovered $500 against Mr. WOOD, for injuries received while attempting to arrest the Mayor, in 1857.

The opinion of Justice SUTHERLAND, delivered at Chambers of the Supreme Court, in the matter of the application of the Quarantine boatmen for a *mandamus* against the Commissioners of Emigration, compelling them to provide lodgings, pay, rent, &c., will be found in the law column.

The Stock market on Saturday resumed a steadier tone, and so closed in the afternoon. The Foreign Exchanges were lower, particularly on Merchant bills. Money in fair supply at 7 ℔ cent.

Breadstuffs were in fair demand on Saturday, and prices of desirable lots of Flour, Wheat and Corn were firmer. Cotton was quiet. Rio Coffee was in good request, as were also Pork, Lard, Beef, Hay, Hops, Teas, Ingot Copper, Wool, Whisky and Whalebone. Hides, Hemp, Lead, Molasses, Naval Stores, Oils, Rice, Seeds, Spices and Tallow were lightly dealt in. The Freight market was firm, but not active. There were 679 vessels of all classes in port.

The Foreign News—How to Interpret It.

The more detailed telegraphic news, that comes to us by the *Arago* and *Edinburgh*, is as favorable as could be desired for a pacific solution of our differences with England. Cotton is firm, with an upward tendency, which would hardly be the case were there the least reliance placed upon the story that England was meditating the opening of the ports. By previous arrivals, cotton was reported dull and declining, in consequence of the story referred to. By the *Arago* and *Edinburgh*, turpentine and naval stores are reported to be higher and breadstuffs dull. Consols had advanced within a few days 1 per cent. In other words, commercial matters, the true index of the political horizon, unmistakably assure us that this is as clear of clouds as it has been since our troubles commenced. Were there any danger of a collision between this country and England the commercial news would be the exact reverse of what now comes to us.

As already stated, the telegraph cannot consult fancy or opinion in reporting the price of Consols, of cotton, or breadstuffs. These facts must be literally stated. But the moment we come to the opinions or statements of newspapers or correspondents, we are all afloat, as these may be not only incorrect, but may be made up to give a view of a case entirely different from that warranted by the facts. We had a striking illustration of this on Saturday. The day opened with the best feeling prevailing among all classes. The share market, the index of this feeling, was most buoyant. A few hours later in the day the *America's* news was telegraphed from Halifax, and among other items was an announcement that England had signified to the Manchester manufacturers that she was about to proceed to open the Cotton ports, which work was to be completed in February. This report sent a shock through the City, gave the banks the chills, and knocked down the market from 1 to 3 per cent. The more detailed reports that came to us during the day, contradicted completely the mischievous paragraph, and showed a decidedly improved tone of feeling in England, and that nothing unusual or unexpected was transpiring there.

We know of no way in which the evil complained of can be remedied. It can be corrected to a considerable extent, however, by receiving with many grains of allowance all expressions of opinion, or reports, not fully verified in the dispatches themselves. No more reliance should be placed in the stories with which our foreign dispatches often come loaded, than those which sometimes reach us from distant parts of our own country. The markets, as a general rule, give the correct version of the condition of political affairs. When these are all right, expressions of opinions, or newspaper correspondence, may be put down as intending to mislead. A strict adherence to the rule laid down will save the public much annoyance, and often great loss.

The Stone Fleet at Charleston.

The sinking of the Stone Squadron in the channel of Charleston harbor has been for so long a foregone conclusion, that the announcement this morning that the old whalers have actually done their work will hardly be news. The steamer *Ericsson*, which arrived at Fortress Monroe on Saturday, actually towed nine of them up to Charleston from Port Royal, and seven followed after, making sixteen in all, which were the next day sent to the bottom, to become the nuclei for the accumulation of the shifting sands and alluvial deposits. And there may they lie forever.

There was a kind of poetic justice even in the burden the old sea-dogs carried—they were laden with Massachusetts rocks, thus avenging the old Bay State of many an insult and many an injury done her citizens by South Carolina.

It is difficult to imagine anything much nearer a ruined city than is Charleston, by the double visitation of an act of justice and a piece of fate. The great fire has already consumed the very heart of the city, and now the sunken vessels have forever blocked up her port. Thus passes away the glory of Charleston! And the shadows on the canvas deepen and intensify when contrasted with the dazzling future which those people painted to themselves as the certain result of secession. Eaten up with envy, and utterly blind to the true character of Northern commerce and civilization, they have for years loudly proclaimed that New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and our great cities of the Free States were reared upon the trade of the South. Could they but contrive to monopolize *that*, our proud Northern emporiums would become so many Tyres or Palmyras. Undisturbed by the fact revealed by the census, that while the population of their city, in 1850, was 42,985, it had *sunk* in 1860 to 40,522, the Carolina schemers did not cease to assert that all that was needed was secession to realize their visions of glory. What it *has* realized for them is apparent to-day. And what it has realized for Charleston it is fated to realize for every other city of the South.

THURLOW WEED ON EUROPEAN MISCONCEPTIONS.—Mr. THURLOW WEED, in his last letter from Paris, gives a striking statement of his experience of the utter perversity of vision with which Europeans regard American affairs—a perversity which is partly the result of natural ignorance and partly brought about by the insidious falsities of the rebel agents who infest every European capital. He says:

> "Evidence meets one everywhere that the public mind of Europe has been abused and perverted; that the causes of the war are either wholly misunderstood, or totally ignored. I have not yet met a foreigner who does not, in his conversation, present the question wrong end first—who does not twist and travestie everything. They generally regard the South as oppressed—the North as the aggressor, and, of course, their sympathies are with the weaker section.
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> These tares were sown while we slept. And the enemy has been most diligent. Long before we could realize the possibility of a civil war, treason was doing its work here. More than a year ago prominent Southern men were in Paris representing the wrongs of the South as so grievous that they could not be endured; that the election of an 'Abolition President' was to be followed by violent emancipation."

The Rebel Craving for Maryland.

The rebel Congress has no such exhaustive preoccupation with its own troubles as to be all-forgetful of others. Maryland has still a strong hold upon its sympathies—the stronger perhaps, in that it seems to fare so satisfactorily in the absence of the friendly coddling it would have received had the original plans of secession been accomplished. The loss of Maryland was indeed a sorry misadventure at the start; but to discover how their loss was the gain of that Commonwealth adds poignancy to a very natural sorrow. We are not surprised, therefore, to find the Richmond legislators passing resolutions of condolence with the suppressed rebels of Maryland, and promising at an early day to overrun the State, and make the condition of its people as blest as that of their neighbors in the Old Dominion.

But what must instantly occur to any rational descendant of the CALVERTS and CARROLLS, is the extreme unlikelihood that any such engagements will be fulfilled. Just so, in the first flush of rebellion, was Virginia promised immunity from the foot of LINCOLN'S banditti; yet notwithstanding the great bulk of the rebel army is in Virginia, and notwithstanding Virginia set on foot, as she boasted, one hundred and twenty thousand militia, see how the State has been stripped of its proportions. The State of Kanawha, constituting a fourth of the superficies of the old Commonwealth, has continued in uninterrupted enjoyment of its independence. They threatened fiercely in June to pour over the Alleghanies and subdue the retroceding seceders of the Northwest, and in July, after Bull Run, Gen. LEE was dispatched to fulfill those threats at the head of an admirably provided and greatly strengthened army. But not a soldier of the Confederate army has set foot for the last six months in the new State. The army that was to subjugate it never reached its frontiers, and beyond the frontiers was repeatedly and disastrously beaten by Union Generals. At the latest accounts the campaign was over for the Winter. LEE, baffled and helpless, had been sent away to the South. FLOYD was on his way to Tennessee. The reconquest of the Kanawha rebels had been definitely abandoned. So on the Eastern shore. Without resistance, that important limb of the Virginian body politic has been shorn quite away; and not a suggestion of recovery comes from the Richmond Bobadils. It is given up with meekness, and quite as a matter of course. There is not even an affectation of the bluster with which such a wrong would have been treated in the Summer. Not only is the thought of aggression, of carrying the war into the North, discarded, but the hope of regaining what has been lost to them, West and East, is quite as distinctly relinquished. When, therefore, the propriety of resuscitating rebellion in Maryland is discussed in the rebel councils, let us understand the question to be purely a Virginia abstraction; a topic without the least practical significance; a grasping after what might have been rather than what is to be. They who could not save Virginia, can certainly have no serious intentions of attempting the seizure of Maryland.

The Weather in its War Aspects.

It must be owing to the fact that the prophetic "E. M." has ceased to issue his daily bulletins advertising us of the "terms" and "cycles" of the weather, that we have allowed so important an astronomic event as the shortest day of the year to steal a march upon us unawares. Yet so it is: on the 21st of December the sun reached the utmost limit of his journey southward, and began, though with a movement so slight as to require our modern micrometric instruments for its detection, to move in the opposite direction. We have, therefore, reached the dead of Winter.

The dead of Winter! The phrase carries the mind instinctively in speculative outlook as to how the weather will affect our grand Union army of six hundred thousand men now in the field, and especially the moiety of it encamped on the plains and hills by the Potomac.

An army is an organism which, far more than the individual, is subject to "all the skyey influences." Combats with the enemy are necessarily of rare occurrence; but combats with climate, with disease, with the principalities and powers of the air, are perpetual and unceasing. Military statistics have demonstrated beyond a doubt that the mortality of the battle-field forms not a tithe of the harvest of death sown by the stealthy influences of weather. And it is, of all others, cold that kills.

Thus far into the Winter, certainly, the weather has been of a delicious mildness that, spite of him who claimed to have exorcised Providence from among the celestial influences, we may well call providential. At least the poor of our cities and our boys under their canvass covers down in Virginia think so. On the Potomac, the letter-writers tell us, the weather has been, with a few chilly sleetish spells, that of Indian Summer—the air hazy and warm as it is in October on our Hudson. Do we ever think of heat in its true aspect as a positive *value?* Who puts the amount of caloric into the commissariat account? And yet the warmth which nature has diffused throughout the air these Fall and Winter months has been an actual saving of millions which the army would otherwise have cost the country.

It is true, such glittering nights and golden days as our army in Virginia has enjoyed, must have been ardent provokers to action, making our soldiers eager to utilze them in such work as should forward the business that brought them to the Potomac. "What's this weather for, if not for fighting?" said a captain of artillery to our Washington correspondent, the other day; and millions both in and out of the army, are asking the same question. But let that pass—we don't wish to wrap up an "On to Richmond," in a meteorologic observation.

But, such weather as our army has thus far had cannot be expected to last. It is not even to be desired that it should, for while it is mild it is also malarious; and in a sanitary point of view a sharp steady cold spell would be really preferable to the climatic conditions we have had. That cold spell, with all the accompaniments of a Virginia Winter—frost and snow and ice—has probably even now begun; for the Nor'wester which charged down upon us on Saturday from the snow-stretches of Canada, (far more kindly than their paper blasts,) portended a fearful fall of Fahrenheit. Two armies will be affected by the Winter weather. What is the outlook for each?

To the Southrons Old Boreas cannot but bring fear and quaking. Those hot-blooded, thin-skinned fellows from Carolina, Georgia and the Gulf States, will have a chance to get some of the fire taken out of them by the sharp blasts from the Alleghanies, and the cold night sea-winds. Even if they were warmly clothed, which we know many of them are not, they would still be at an immense natural disadvantage, as compared with Northern nerves, to endure the weather of the Potomac. MILTON makes a change from intense heat to intense cold one of the most exquisite punishments of the damned. Those fellows from the torrid clime of the Gulf planted down for the Winter amid the snows and frosts of Virginia, approach as near the realization as one can well imagine.

To the Northern States, on the contrary, there is little formidable in the prospect of wintering on the Potomac. They are made of a stuff to laugh to scorn the worst that a Virginia Winter can do to them. They are furnished as never army in the world was, with warm clothing, blankets, heavy overcoats, and all warmth-giving appliances. For the rest, they have in the forests all around them abundant fuel for fires; and it will be strange if Yankee ingenuity does not improvise numberless heat-giving arrangements. Besides this, huts and other Winter quarters are everywhere going up, showing a determination on the part of our army to make its huge self comfortable in any event.

These weather speculations, be it noted, are predicated on the hypothesis that there is to be no immediate advance. If the grand army of the Potomac can transfer itself a dozen degrees of latitude nearer the equator, so much the better for *it*, and we wont need to trouble ourselves about the weather. But if there are solid military reasons why the army should not move—say during the whole of Virginia's brief Winter—it is pleasant to think that our men will be able to make themselves comfortable under the circumstances. Virginia's Winter ends with February, by which time several new naval expeditions will have done their effectual work on the Southern coast. Meanwhile, it will be a grim satisfaction to keep the rebel army shaking and shivering for a couple of months? From physical cowering to moral cowardice there is but a narrow interval. Who knows but old Boreas is the real "anaconda" of which we have had so many mythic guises?

The Affair of the Trent—Neutrality of Napoleon III.

We are not of those, our readers will have discovered, who believe a war with England will grow out of the Mason and Slidell affair, but, even should such a calamity result from it, England has evidently no chance of drawing France into the quarrel, and must be content to bear the brunt of the contest alone. For a few days, indeed, after intelligence of the abduction of the rebel Commissioners from on board the *Trent* had reached Paris, the tone of the leading French journals was almost as excited and indignant as that of their British cotemporaries. Gradually, however, the Gallic effervescence subsided, and French *redacteurs* began to take a calmer and more rational view of the matter. Nor should it be forgotten that the *official Moniteur* itself, the special *organ* of the *Imperial Government*, was the first to adopt a pacific tone, and to put forth words of sense and soberness on this subject. It considered a peaceful solution of the difficulties not impossible, and counseled France to await the issue with calmnesss. Next followed the *Débats* which set the seal of its approbation to the opinions of the *Moniteur*, and even went so far as to visit the *Trent* with its censure, and justify the act of Capt. WILKES. "It is generally admitted," says this able journal, "that *neutrals* ought not to mix either directly, or indirectly, in war operations," and "that they expose themselves to *lawful seizure*, when they carry for either of the belligerents, contraband of war, troops, known spies or *other agents* belonging to the service of the armies. * * The *Trent* is but a merchant vessel, and as it was not sufficiently removed from the American coast to escape all suspicion, the *Federal cruiser had the right to stop it, and to examine what was on board*"—aye, and, as the *legitimate* conclusion from the *Débats* premises, to capture "all contraband of war," "spies" or "other agents" found there! What more cogent defence of their case than this need Americans desire? The *Opinione National* is almost as explicit as the *Journal des Débats* in stating its views. Had a *French* vessel been in the place of the *Trent*, the *Opinione* considers that France, which has ever *respected the rights of neutrals*, would be fully justified in vindicating the dignity of its flag, but that Great Britain, which has *always opposed those rights*, is *precluded*, by her own *antecedents*, and by the *Washington* Government, *not being bound* by the Convention of 1856, from seeking redress *vi et armis!* Cold comfort, this, for England. It is, however, the leading newspaper of the Liverpool of France that gives her the unkindest cut of all. The *Courrier du Havre*, after telling England that she must, under penalty of falling from the rank which she occupies in the world, take up the matter with a high hand, and do justice to herself, adds, with provoking *sang froid*, "But *this* is, for her, *wholly a personal* affair, about which she has no need of consulting her friends or *allies*. The care of avenging her outraged honor concerns *her alone!*" In other words, the *Havre* writer, while laboring to incite her to hostilities, gives her very plainly to understand that, in such a quarrel she must not expect any aid or countenance from her French confederate.

The preceding view of the opinions of some of the most influential of the journals of France, on the Mason and Slidell *imbroglio*, demonstrates how great a change has already taken place in the French mind touching that matter. But ere we can appreciate the importance of this change, in its relation to American interests, we must remember who has been the *originator* of it; nor can there exist any doubt on that point, since it was the *Moniteur* which first set the example of reaction. The inspirer, then, of this most beneficial and unlooked-for change was no obscure journal or journalist. The magician who produced it was possessed of a potency which none beside could lay claim to. It was the master of *half a million* of veterans—it was the Emperor NAPOLEON, himself, who evidently drove back the advancing tide, and stilled the raging of the waters. Herein is a partial assurance that the French sovereign will be no party to a crusade against America for the purpose of avenging the alleged insult to the *Trent*—nay, here is assurance that England herself will be amenable to reason in dealing with the difficulty, and be in no haste to provoke a contest in which she might presently find her most formidable rival arrayed against her.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE SLAVES.—A Baltimore correspondent in this morning's TIMES suggests a very singular, if not original, method of making Slavery inure to the damage of the rebels. "How," asks he, "can Slavery be turned against the rebellion? *By driving the slaves back upon their masters*, who must for their own preservation *maintain and feed them*, while under the circumstances they can derive no possible return for their labor." He then mentions that it is now the Southern Winter, that pork there is forty-eight dollars a barrel, that there is no sale for cotton and consequently no money, and that, Cuffee's appetite being undiminished, he will first ruin and then devour his master. Now, if the master fed, or was compelled to feed Cuffee upon this high-priced article of pork, and if Cuffee spent his whole time in gormandizing, this argument would be conclusive for driving the slaves back upon their impoverished masters. But in the first place, the slaves will not be likely to be fed upon any such expensive luxury as prime mess pork at present; and next, the rebels do not stultify themselves by permitting the slaves to remain a negative power in the present war. If, for instance, there were ten thousand slaves at Port Royal and the adjacent sea-islands when Gen. SHERMAN landed his forces there, and if their masters and the rebel army succeeded in driving the majority of them inland, who believes that they were permitted to sit down leisurely on the other side of the rebel lines and devour pork at forty-eight dollars a barrel? On the contrary, is it not a great deal more likely—as indeed we know was the case—that the slaves got rations of Indian corn and rice, which are as cheap and plenty there as here, and were instantly put to work throwing up fortifications and digging trenches at Coosawhatchie, and working night and day at the defences of Charleston? It is in a military aspect we view the question at present. And it must be evident to everybody, that the force, the military force, represented by these ten thousand slaves, is of far greater gain to whichever side uses it, than the mere coarse rations they consume is loss. In fact the labor of every slave there, if he be put at the proper kind of work, and properly handled, is worth more than the labor of two white men; while our correspondent himself estimates the cost of the black man's sustenance at one-third less than that of the white. Our troops at Port Royal are now suffering very severely from sickness, brought on in great part by the extraordinary amount of hard manual labor that has devolved upon them since they were stationed there—all of which should have been performed by the slaves who are now working on the other side. For this purpose they should be seized, captured and held in every way possible. And this no more means that the slaves are to be employed in cutting their masters' throats than the masters now employ them in cutting the throats of Unionists.

MATERIALS FOR HEROES.—The recent collision at Drainesville is, for one or two reasons, especially valuable. In the earlier conflicts of the war, doubt was cast upon the prowess of Northern troops. Bull Run was regarded, in England at least, as settling the relative measure of courage between the combatants, and Ball's Bluff appeared to confirm the verdict upon Bull Run. In the West, to be sure, there were gigantic exploits, such as SIEGEL'S at Carthage, LYONS' at Wilson Creek, MULLIGAN'S at Lexington, SIGONYI'S at Springfield, NELSON'S at Piketon, BENHAM'S at Carrick's Ford; but they belonged to those Western braves, whose fighting qualities were never in doubt, and who, we fear, looked with some degree of contempt at the heroes sent out from what they considered the effeminate civilization of the East. Let all these prejudices be cured by the story of the fight near Drainesville. Against a sheltered foe, superior in number, the Pennsylvania troops fought with unquestionable courage. The slaughterous fire of the enemy was received without flinching; and as steadily returned; and after a contest keenly disputed, the rebels fled beaten from the field. The truth is our men have only lacked confidence in their leaders. Give them assurance that they are to be handled by skillful officers, and not sacrificed by stupidity and incapacity, and they will show all the qualities necessary to win victories and final success. They were so handled on Friday, and we see the result.

Arrivals in the City.

Major-Gen. Robert Anderson, of the U. S. A.; Hon. Alexander H. Rice, of Boston; Hon. Charles Delano, of Massachusetts; Major Dyer, of the U. S. A., Superintendent of the Springfield Armory; E. O. Tufts and Francis Avery, of Boston; Capt. J. H. Pepper, of Memphis, and Charles G. Loring, Jr., of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Senator McDougal, of California; John G. Saxe, the poet, of Vermont; Hon. Eli Thayer, of Massachusetts, and Hon. H. E. Risley, of New-York, are at the Astor House.

Col. Wm. Dwight and lady; Col. Hudson, U. S. A.; Capt. H. Savary, and Mr. and Mrs. Barron, of England; and G. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. James Dixon, of Hartford; Capt. Massey and Lieut. Montgomery Stevenson, of H. B. M. Army, stationed at Toronto, Canada, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Lieut. Borlan and Dr. Raverstock, of the British gunboat *Racer*, and A. Thompson, o the *Rinaldo*, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

Miss Laura Keene's establishment will be closed to-night for the purpose of rehearsing the forthcoming novelties, two in number, and called "Little Tom; or, A Christmas Carol," and "Robinson Crusoe." These will be brought out to-morrow-night, in time for a double performance on Christmas and the young folk. Mr. Barnum, too, although afflicted by the tragic mortality of whales, and embarrassed by the tranquil voracity of a Hippopotamus who consumes a barrel of turnips a day, is up and ready with a new holiday piece, called the "Bower of Beauty." It will be produced to-night, and played afternoon and evening until further notice. At the Bowery Theatre, the Irish pageant called "O'Donoghue; or, The White Horse of Killarney," has met with a great success, and will be played every night until Christmas. At the Academy of Music, Mr. Wm. Hanlon is the special attraction, and performs his swing trick before astounded crowds. The pantomime performances of the Fox company have greatly improved since the first night, and are now admirable. At Mr. Wallack's Theatre, the new comedy by Mr. Tom Taylor, called "Up at the Hills," will be performed. At the Winter Garden, the successful spectacle drama called "The Lakes of Killarney," and two other pieces.

Capt. Williams' Whaling Voyage will be found worthy of a visit from the young folks. It is an instructive exhibition. There are several Fine Art exhibitions open also, that should not be overlooked: the Gallery of Painting and Sculpture, at No. 543 Broadway; and Gignoux's admirable work called an "Indian Summer in Virginia," at Schaus' new gallery.

The new Opera-house in Buffalo opened Monday week. It is said to be a convenient and elegant building. Although dedicated to music, it is not likely to spurn entertainments of a more moral character, being in fact destitute of the influence of a Board, and thereby cast as it were on the stream of public life without a rudder. The owners, however, are philosophers, being in fact the Brothers Brisbane—renowned in the days of bran bread as Fourierites of the first water. They have no serious preferences for anything, not even the "common ground" of virtuous operas like "Don Giovanni," so dear to the heart of the Brooklynite. They began with opera from the base mercantile perception of the fact that it was likely to pay best; thence they will proceed to the drama, to horse-taming, to sleight of hand, to ground and lofty tumbling, and every other mundane conceit of non-hypocritical management. If all things else fail, they can run the gauntlet of philosophy by turning the place into a phalanstery, an agapemone, a symposium, or any other of the innumerable institutions for increasing the sum of human happiness. Mr. Grau opened the season with the opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor," Miss Kellogg appearing as the heroine, Signor Brignoli as *Edgardo*, Signor Mancusi as *Ashton*, and Signor Barili as *Raimondo*. Eight other performances were subsequently given. The orchestra was conducted by one of the ablest musicians in the country, Mr. Carl Anschutz. Mr. Grau placed the prices of admission at $1, and 50 cents extra for reserved seats, by which arrangement Buffalo enjoyed opera at the same rate as New-York, and with all the best Metropolitan artists. Mr. Grau's artists will perform in Detroit, and thence proceed West. It is rumored that they will open at the Academy of Music, New-York, early in January.

Messrs. Mason and Thomas gave their third classical *soirée* at Dodworth's Saloon, on Tuesday last. We have so frequently spoken of these entertainments in terms of merited eulogy, and urged their great value in an art-point of view, sustaining, as they do, all that is elevated in music, that we share with the subscribers a thrill of satisfaction at the general interest displayed in them by the public. Art needs nursing, but when it has passed the measly point of infancy, we may surely rejoice that it is firm on its legs. Six years of effort have at last brought their reward to Messrs. Mason and Thomas. By a strange coincidence this, the saddest of all years, has been with them the most prosperous. The programme was peculiarly rich, and gave us that nice reflex of various schools which lends zest and adds color to individual pieces. There was Haydn's Quartette in G major, played faithfully by Messrs. Thomas, Mosenthal, Matzka and Bergner—the passages of detached notes in the second movement being touched with exquisite grace and neatness. This was the opening work; at the other end of the programme was Beethoven's grand Quartette in E minor, full of strange variety, melodic episodes and learned conceits, but withal pleasing and even impressive. None but a first-class Quartette party can execute this production, the mechanical difficulties of the score being excessive. No better praise can be bestowed on the performance than to say that these difficulties were not perceptible. Sandwiched between the great masters was a flavoring of the new school, in the shape of a trio, (B flat minor op. 5,) by Volkmann, for piano, violin and violincello, but not of that new school which ignores melody. In the slow movement the composer displays unusual felicity of invention, evolving a *motivo* which may almost be described as catching to the ear; subsequently he is less happy, and falls back on that common vice—mere deliberation. There is always, however, great warmth of fancy, running at times into common-place, but more often preserving a fair altitude of excellence. A daring use of the instruments, particularly the violoncello, accounts for much of the effect produced, especially when it is remembered that an artist like Mr. Bergner had that particular partition before him. Certain it is, that the trio obtained a marked success, and could be repeated with satisfaction to the subscribers. Mr. Wm. Mason played the piano part, and gave us also as a solo Schumann's "Romanzen" for piano-forte—a series of wonderfully poetic scraps, filled to overflowing with thought and originality. We do not remember to have ever heard this gentleman to greater advantage.

The Directors of the Brooklyn Academy of Music have agreed after sore tribulation to permit dramatic entertainments in the Montague-street house, subject of course to a rigorous censorship. The Board will, we presume, edit all the star plays that are produced there. What a horrible fate! Mr. Jarrett having secured the house, will give his initial performance to-night, the play being "Hamlet," by Rev. Wm. Shakespeare. Messrs. Davenport, J. W. Wallack, Jr., and other well-known artists will assist in the performance.

The New-York Harmonic Society will give its tenth annual performance of the "Messiah" on Christmas night at Irving Hall. Miss M. Brainerd, Madame Stoepel, Messrs. J. R. Thomas and G. F. Isley will sustain the solos. There will be a full orchestra.

A remarkable family of musical and literary children, known as the Meyer Sisters, will give a soirée at Irving Hall to-night, assisted by Miss Maria Brainerd, Mr. S. B. Mills, Dodworth's Cornet Band, and other artists.

Hermann's farewell series of "Soirées de Prestidigitation" will commence at Niblo's Garden (newly and beautifully redecorated,) to-night. Two performances will be given on Christmas day. The prices have been fixed at the popular standard of fifty cents.

Gottschalk, it seems, is absolutely coming. Mr. Max Strakosch has succeeded in awakening the renowned pianist from his dream in the Antilles, and the musical season, therefore, will not be barren. Mr. Gottschalk will arrive in the next steamer from Havana.

The Peake Family, a well-known band of harpist vocalists and bell ringers, make their first appearance in New-York to-night, at Niblo's Saloon, which has been turned into a charming little theatre.

Mr. F. Mollenhauer gave a *soiré musicale* at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute on Thursday last. Mrs. Clara M. Brinkerhoff assisted on the occasion, and sang three *morceaux* with charming effect.

The second concert of the Philharmonic Society (twentieth season) took place, at Irving Hall, on Saturday evening, and the weather being, for a wonder, pleasant, the saloon was taxed to its greatest capacity. Mozart's Symphony, No. 5 in D, was played exquisitely, and with much more care than we expect to see bestowed on any work of its period. It is, we should fancy, one of Mr. Eisfeld's favorites. The overture to Fingal's Cave, by Mendelssohn, was not so creditably interpreted, being hurried through with dull mechanical precision, and nothing more. Beethoven's concerto for violin—a symphonic work in proportions and treatment—was admirably played by Mr. E. Mollenhauer—the orchestral part being cared for in the most conscientious manner. Then came Liszt's prelude, an objurgatory musical production, which gained new terror from the reading of Mr. Eisfeld. In its smoothest form it conveys the sensation of being knocked down; with all its little affectations and explosions carefully elaborated, it is equivalent to being knocked down and dragged out. Mr. Eisfeld has, we believe, studied this work with the composer, and his version may be considered the correct Weimar one. So strict a conductor would hardly venture on a new reading of so extraordinary a character. Signor Centemeri—a pleasant high baritone and fine artist—was the vocalist of the occasion.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN BROADWAY.

Destruction of Hegeman & Co.'s Drug-Store—Loss About $65,000—Narrow Escape of an Inmate.

At 3½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the five-story brick building No. 161 Broadway, which resulted in the total destruction of the building and contents. The lower part was occupied by Hegeman & Co., as a wholesale and retail drug-store. They are the greatest sufferers, although there are several other parties who have sustained damage to a large amount. The alarm was given immediately after the discovery of the fire, and the firemen were early on the ground; but such was the inflammable nature of the contents of the store, and the fire had gained such headway before the hose could be brought to bear upon it, that it soon became obvious that the entire structure would be demolished. The attention of the firemen was therefore mainly directed to the protection of the adjoining buildings. Within an hour after the fire was first seen, the whole of the building was a mass of smouldering ruins. Very little, if anything, of the contents of the drug-store was rescued from the flames. The upper stories were occupied by Messrs. Ellingham & Polmyer, paper-box manufacturers. They had a large amount of stock on hand, which was totally destroyed. The estimated loss on the building and contents is $65,000. The buildings Nos. 157 and 159 are occupied on the lower floor by E. J. Schenck, auctioneer. His damage by water is considerable. He had a large quantity of furniture and other goods stored on the first floor and in the basement, and much of this is ruined by the flood of water with which the firemen deemed it nececessary to drench every part of the premises. His damage could not be definitely ascertained. Doubleday & Stewart occupied the upper floors of these buildings, and were damaged to the extent of $200, mostly by water. No. 163, on the other side of the burnt building, is occupied, on the first floor, by John Foley, gold pen manufacturer; and on the floors above by Messrs. Rothschild & Sanger, dealers in furs. The stock of each of these is believed to be considerably damaged by water, but owing to the fact that the stores were closed yesterday, the loss could not be ascertained.

About the time the building had become pretty thoroughly enveloped in flames a young man, who slept in one of the upper rooms, made his appearance at a window. He was so suffocated with the smoke that his cries for help were almost inaudible. The firemen, aided by the police, immediately rescued him (though not without difficulty) from his dangerous position, but when he was landed upon the sidewalk, he was so exhausted by fright, and suffocated with smoke as to be unable to stand. He was conveyed to the Howard Hotel, near by, and properly cared for, until he recovered. His name is Washington Laycock. At the time the fire broke out he was asleep in his room, and was aroused by the noise just in time to make his appearance at the window in his night-clothes. A minute later and he would have been lost.

The building which was destroyed belongs to the estate of George Long, and was valued at about $15,000.

Hegeman & Co. are believed to be fully insured, but owing to the fact that the safe containing the policies is buried in the ruins, it was impossible to ascertain to what amount or in what companies.

The fire originated in the basement, and it is believed to have caught from the furnace.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Accident to the Croton Water Main.—The break in the Croton main, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Sixty-fourth-street, an account of which we published in yesterday's Times, is a pretty serious one, and will not probably be fully repaired for a day or two. The Chief Engineer is using great diligence toward the accomplishment of the work. As soon as the leak was discovered, the water was turned off from that main, and a gang of about forty men were set to work to take out the damaged pipe and replace it with a new one. The mains lie twenty feet below the surface, and the excavation must necessarily be slow. The Fifth avenue mains supply a portion of the eastern division, and citizens in that part of town will only be inconvenienced to the extent of nor being able to get water into the upper part of their houses. With this main taken out, there is very little more than enough to carry the water to the second floor of the houses situated above Canal-street. The mains in this avenue were laid down in 1841, and it is believed that many of them need repairing.

An Embezzler and a Receiver.—David Kilmer, recently a clerk in the employ of Dale & Co. No. 18 Warren-street, was taken before Justice Connolly yesterday, charged with purloining from his employers, at various times, large quantities of sewing silk, buttons, braid, buckles, machine twist, &c., of the value of $500. A portion of the goods were found where the accused had disposed of them, at the store of S. Wolfstein, No. 778 Third-avenue. Officer Blunt arrested Wolfstein on the charge of being a receiver of stolen goods. Kilmer was committed for trial, and the alleged receiver was held for further examination.

Wanted to Know the Time.—Ellen Shell, an English woman, residing in Morris-street, met Ludwig Semter, a resident of Brooklyn, in the street late on Saturday night, and asked him what time it was. While he was in the act of getting out his watch to inform her she thrust her hand into his pocket, seized his wallet, containing $45, and ran away. An officer was notified of the theft, and soon succeeded in arresting her. Justice Connolly, before whom she was taken, committed her for trial. The money was not recovered.

A Would-be Suicide.—A young woman named Mary Jane Golden, living at No. 280½ Bowery, made an attempt to commit suicide yesterday, by swallowing a dose of strychnine. She was conveyed to the station house of the Fourteenth Precinct, where after the proper antidotes had been administered, she was able to return home. She stated that domestic difficulties, induced herto make the attempt at self destruction.

Two Boys Seriously Stabbed.—At about 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, officer Jaquins, of the Second Precinct Police, arrested John Moriaty, upon a charge of seriously stabbing two boys named John Connolly and John Maloy. The affray took place in a saloon, on Beekman-street. The lads were taken to the City Hospital, where, after an examination of the wounds, young Maloy was pronounced to be in a critical condition. Moriaty was committited to await the result of the injuries.

The Newsboys.—The poor boys at the News Boy's Home, 128 Fulton street, hope their friends will not forget them on the coming Christmas Day.

Annual Reductions

AT THE

UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE,

During the Holidays,

And in view of the approaching close of the season.

GEO. CAREY,

In returning his thanks to the ladies of New-York and vicinity, for the generous patronage he has received at their hands, takes this opportunity to announce that, in order to effect as near as can be an entire clearance of his stock at the termination of each season, he proposes to offer the balance at a considerable concession from the prices hitherto obtained.

ON MONDAY NEXT,

Therefore, a general reduction of 25 to 30 per cent. will be made on all garments sold for the remainder of the season.

SYNOPSIS OF REDUCTION,

To commence on MONDAY, Dec. 23, 1861:

Frosted Beaver Cloaks, reduced from	$28 00 to	$20 00
Frosted Beaver Cloaks, reduced from	24 00 to	17 00
Frosted Beaver Cloaks, reduced from	20 00 to	14 00
Frosted Beaver Cloaks, reduced from	12 00 to	8 50
Brown Sealskin Cloaks, reduced from	20 00 to	14 00
Brown Sealskin Cloaks, reduced from	18 00 to	12 00
Black Sealskin Cloaks, reduced from	20 00 to	14 00
Black Sealskin Cloaks, reduced from	18 00 to	12 00
Velvet Cloth Cloaks, reduced from	30 00 to	20 00
Velvet Cloth Cloaks, reduced from	35 00 to	22 00
Fine Black Beaver Cloaks, reduced from	35 00 to	25 00
Fine Black Beaver Cloaks, reduced from	25 00 to	20 00
Fine Black Beaver Cloaks, reduced from	22 00 to	16 00
Fine Black Beaver Cloaks, reduced from	20 00 to	14 00
Fine Black Beaver Cloaks, reduced from	18 00 to	12 00
Fine Black Beaver Cloaks, reduced from	12 00 to	9 00

Lyons Velvet, Black India Silk, and Woolen Velvets, reduced in the same ratio.

GEO. CAREY,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.,
United States Cloak and Mantilla Store.
W. B. Mackenzie, Sup't.

At Retail.
Musical Boxes, playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Toy Musical Boxes, playing 1, 2, 3 or 4 tunes.
Watches, gold and silver, at all prices.
M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE.
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Japanese, American Indian, Chinese, Manila, and East India and novel goods in every variety, new and cheap as any in the City, wholesale and retail. No. 653 Broadway. FOUNTAIN & CO.

Silver-Plated Goods
for the
HOLIDAYS.
COFFEE AND TEA URNS,
TEA SETS,
CAKE BASKETS,
FORKS, SPOONS, &c., &c.

A great variety of first-class goods offered at prices to suit the times, at No. 22 John-st. W. S. MURRAY.

At William Taylor's Saloon,
No. 555 Broadway,
Boned Turkey, Cakes, Jellies, Charlotte Russe, Brandy, Fruits, Ornamental Pyramids. Also, an endless variety of fancy articles for Christmas Trees, appropriate to the times.
Confectionery, Bon Bon Boxes, Cornucopias, &c.
Masson's celebrated Paris Chocolate.

We would call the Attention of Housekeepers to the continuation of the great sale of China, Glass and Plated Ware, TO-DAY, at C. C. LEIGH'S China Hall, No. 555 Broadway; sale to commence at 10 o'clock. A rare chance to purchase holiday presents.

The Best Holiday Present, because a daily, life-long help and comfort, is a Grover & Baker Noiseless Family Sewing Machine. Examine the various styles at No. 495 Broadway.

Fancy Boxes, for Holiday Presents, of the Latest Importation and in GREAT VARIETY, at war prices, filled with fine and pure candies, at SNOW'S GREAT CONFECTIONERY, No. 623 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Jacobson—Lee.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 19, by Rev. Dr. Hutton, Mr. Joseph Jacobson to Mrs. Frederica Lee, all of this City.

DIED.

Underhill.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 21, at 4 P. M., after a lingering illness, Elizabeth Underhill, relict of the late Nathaniel Underhill, in the 81st year of her age.

Her friends, and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, No. 137 Varick-st., this (Monday) evening, at 7 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenburgh, Westchester County, on Tuesday morning for interment.

Coggeshall.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 22, Kate D., wife of James M. Coggeshall, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Dec. 24, from her late residence, No. 199 East 18th-st. Notice of the hour will be given in the papers of Tuesday morning.

Todd.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Dec. 21, Maria Josephine, infant daughter of Charles H. and M. Fannie Todd, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her grandfather, William W. Todd, No. 33 East 23d-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

Crow.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 22, of croup, Isabel, daughter of Ellis N. and Josephine B. Crow, aged 5 years, 10 months and 1 day.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 129 Thompson-st., on Tuesday morning, the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Castle.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 21, of consumption, George W. Castle, aged 45 years, 4 months and 26 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 50 Attorney-st., this (Monday) afternoon, Dec. 23, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

Harmony.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 21, Sarah Ann Harmony, wife M. X. Harmony, of Staten Island aged 41.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, Dec. 24, at 10 A. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further invitation, from her residence, No. 35 West 27th-st.

Graham.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 21, of consumption, Jane Graham, aged 24 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, on Monday, Dec. 23, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 79 King-st.

Bayles.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Dec. 22, after a tedious illness, Mrs. Mary, wife of Anthony Bayles, aged 44 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral services this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 260 South 1st-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown, on Tuesday morning, for interment. The friends will please attend, without further invitation.

Graves.—In South Brooklyn, at No. 37 Summit-st., on Saturday evening, Dec. 21, William V. Graves, late Captain in Her Majesty's Ninety-third Highland Regiment, in the 75th year of his age.

Stapleton.—In Stapleton, S. I., on Sunday, Dec. 22, Julia J., wife of Edward Stapleton, aged 36 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 11½ o'clock A. M., without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Bethel, Conn., for interment.

Turner.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 21, of typhoid fever, Rev. Samuel Hulbeart Turner, D. D., Professor of Biblical Learning in the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, aged 72 years.

His friends, the clergy generally, and the Trustees of the Seminary, are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Parish.—On Friday, Dec. 20, Elise Harris, infant daughter of Henry and Elizabeth H. Parish.

Werneken.—In Michigan, on Friday, Dec. 20, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, John Henry Werneken, eldest son of Anthony and Mary Werneken, aged 26 years and 4 months.

His remains will be brought to Brooklyn for interment. Due notice will be given of the funeral.

Hale.—At her late residence, in Whiteoak, Ingham County, Mich., on Sunday, Dec. 8, in the full hope of a blessed immortality, Eliza Linn, youngest daughter of the late William and Sarah Linn, formerly of this City, and wife of Thomas Hale, of the former place, aged 32 years, 5 months and 8 days.

Her remains were interred in Milford, Mich.

Thompson.—In Bridgeport, Conn., on Saturday, Dec. 21, Hugh Carpenter, son of Rev. Alex. R. and Mary C. Thompson, aged 1 year, 11 months and 10 days.

His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery this afternoon. Friends of the family will find carriages at the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn side, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Griswold.—In Charleston, S. C., on Saturday, Nov. 30, after a short illness from typhoid fever, Stephen Griswold, M. D., late Assistant Surgeon of the Thirty-eighth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, in the 34th year of his age.

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Kentucky, Extra Class 657.—Dec. 21, 1861.
12, 51, 6, 53, 9, 7, 20, 5, 17, 77, 23, 34, 47
Kentucky, Class 658.—Dec. 21, 1861.
30, 21, 71, 45, 3, 41, 9, 33, 73, 66, 68, 58, 11.

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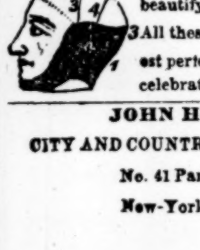

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MILITARY.

CAVALRY.

Headquarters, No. 74 Broadway,
New-York, Nov. 26, 1861.

By the authority from the War department, and the sanction of His Excellency, Gov. Morgan, JAMES B. SWAIN, First Cavalry, U. S. A., is now recruiting for a Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, to serve for three years, or during the war.

By the kindness of His Excellency Gov. Morgan, and of Quartermaster Arthur, the brick barracks, at the Quarantine Landing, have been assigned as the quarters of the Regiment, during its formation.

Lieut. Swain has orders to join the army in the field, for active service, as soon as the different battalions may be organized.

The uniforms, equipments and arms for the Regiment, have been provided, and will be served to the men as fast as they are enlisted.

As this is probably the last and only Regiment of Cavalry that will be organized in this State during the War, those desirous of joining this branch of the service, must embrace this opportunity. JAMES B. SWAIN,
First Cavalry, U. S. A., Colonel Commanding.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT.

Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, now at the seat of War.
The pay of soldiers in this regiment is
($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH. ($17.)
A few more riggers, ship-carpenters, blacksmiths, miners, machinists, boiler-makers and wheelwrights will be received for
COMPANIES F AND H.
None but sound and competent men need apply.
Volunteers in this regiment will be under pay and furnished with quarters and rations at once, and their families will be provided for by the authorities.
One hundred dollars bounty will be paid to each volunteer when mustered out of the service.
Enlistment for three years or during the war.
Headquarters at the corner of Chambers and Chatham sts., New-York.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
CASEY'S DIVISION.
Second Brigade, Col. Wm. Linn Tidball, Commanding,
FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.

This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars, apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts. P. J. JOACHIMSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-ninth N. Y. S. V.
Capt. J. L. Paulding, Peekskill, N. Y.
Lieut. A. W. Mattice, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Officers.

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

Seamen, ordinary seamen, boatmen and others wanted for the United States Marine Artillery. W. A. Howard, Colonel Commanding. Pay $20 per month and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Also, a great inducement in the shape of Prize Money. Seamen and others joining the U. S. M. A. will find it greatly to their advantage as two complete outfits are furnished them free of all expense. Those having families can leave allotment tickets for any member thereof. Apply to M. O'MALLEY, No. 78 Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts., New-York.

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WANTED—BUGLERS; also, MUSICIANS. Apply to Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSSEN.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—SICKLES BRIGADE.—AN adjourned meeting of the creditors of the Sickles Brigade will meet at the Astor House on MONDAY, Dec. 23, at 11 o'clock A. M. It is important that all who have authorized claims should be present. The Committee have an important report to make.
I. C. NOE, Chairman.

---

351. PEREMPTORY SALE. 351.
CHARLES LUMM & CO.,
No. 351 Broadway, New-York,
Late
FERGUSON BROTHERS,
Are offering their entire stock
of
UPHOLSTERY AND CURTAIN GOODS,
351. WINDOW SHADES, 351.
CORNICES, HOLLANDS, LACE, MUSLIN AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
SATIN DELAINES, BROCATELLES, DAMASKS,
For sale to the Trade, or at retail, at
30 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST,
As the stock must be disposed of and their store vacated by Jan. 1, 1862.

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Examine WILLIAM TAYLOR'S stock of
AMERICAN WATCHES,
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LINEN COLLARS—best four ply at 10c.
Under-Shirts and Drawers, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, &c., &c., all at same low rates. Also, an immense stock of Ladies' and Gents'
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DRAWING ALBUMS, HAND-BOOKS ON ART,
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Clarified
SHEET AND SHRED GELATINE,
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appear; the whole constituting one of the most magnificent scenes ever witnessed. Indeed, its beauty and splendor are beyond all description, and must be seen to be appreciated. It will be produced for the first time on
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During the entire Holiday Season.
MONDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 23, will be played
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THE GRAND AQUARIA,
With its myriads of living fish from every sea and river,
Its 8 LARGE SPECKLED BROOK TROUT, and 12 LIVING SEA-HORSES, IN ONE OF ITS TANKS.
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Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents.

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Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
Lowell, Mass.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

Greenwich, N. J., Aug. 7, 186

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I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.
(Signed,) J. R. PLITT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

LADIES FINE GOLD WATCH-CHAINS
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS; SOME AS LOW AS
Ten, Twelve, and Fifteen Dollars each, at
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FAMILY FLOUR, BAKER'S FLOUR
AT RETAIL, CHEAP.
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THIRTY YEARS IN ONE PLACE.
LUCIUS HART,
Nos. 3 and 4 Burling-slip,
SELLING AT WAR PRICES,
A large assortment of richly-plated silver ware.
USEFUL AND BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL GIFTS.

Coffee and Tea Urns	$3 to $18	Casters	$3 to $15
Tea Sets	$7 to $30	Cake Baskets	$4 to $8
Salvers	$3 to $50	Pitchers	$3 to $15

Also, CHILDREN'S CUPS in great variety. FORKS and SPOONS, TETE-A-TETE SETS, BUTTER-DISHES, BREAKFAST-CASTERS, &c.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, positively without pain or danger, can do so under the new chemically purified chloroform, as administered daily by DR. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. Beautiful full sets inserted from $10 to $25. Gold fillings from $1 to $3; bone and amalgam, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Burchard.

DRY GOODS.

THE EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY TO BUY
ELEGANT FANCY ARTICLES,
At WHOLESALE PRICES,
IS DRAWING TO A CLOSE.
The Importing House of
NORTH, SHERMAN & CO.,
Are still opening New Articles
FOR THE HOLIDAYS, AT
NO. 449 BROADWAY.
Fans, Work-boxes and Writing Desks.
Jewelry, Perfumery, Stationery, Dolls, &c.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE LADIES.
In addition to our regular stock,
we are now manufacturing
a magnificent assortment of
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
superbly adorned with crotchet ornaments, and
specially intended for
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
ALSO,
PLUSH, FUR AND SEALSKIN CLOAKS,
now so much worn.
No lady should purchase a CLOAK
without first examining our styles and prices.
CLOAKS—CLOAKS—CLOAKS.
At $5, at $6, at $7, at $8, at $10, at $12.
CLOAKS AT ALL PRICES.
ALSO
A splendid assortment of
MISSES AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
W. K. PEYTON,
Excelsior Cloak House,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A CARD.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, calls special attention to his general stock of family MOURNING GOODS, being, without exception, the largest, most desirable and cheapest ever offered at retail.

N. B.—Full suits made up, in the best style, on short notice.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are offering to wholesale and retail buyers, for cash and short time, at extremely low prices, their stock of
CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS, of every description,
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
AND FRENCH and AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIVE AND PLAIN.

Their stock of the above goods is the largest in this market, and contains a great many lines bought at auction and from bankrupt stocks, at prices lower than cost of importation, which they are able to offer at great bargains.

LADIES' HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
Merino Under-Vests and Drawers.
Silk Under-Vests and Drawers.
Lambs' Wool Under-Vests and Drawers.
MERINO AND ENGLISH COTTON HOSE.
HOODS, SONTAGS, GAITERS.
KID, SILK AND WOOLEN GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, MITTENS AND ARMLETS,
ALSO,
Misses' and boys'
MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
GLOVES, MUFFLERS, LEGGINS,
HOSE AND HALF HOSE,
BOYS' WHITE SHIRTS, COLLARS AND TIES.
C. TAYLOR,
No. 713 Broadway,
First corner below New-York Hotel.

MEN'S WINTER GOODS.
Heavy Lambs' Wool and Merino Undershirts and Drawers.
Shaker and Scarlet Flannel Shirts and Drawers.
Scarlet Cashmere Shirts and Drawers.
Gray, White and Fancy Merino Half Hose.
Stout English Cotton Half Hose.
French Flannel Army and Navy Overshirts.
Lined Kid, Cloth, Buck and Silk Gloves.
SILK AND WOOL SCARFS, MUFFLERS, &c.
ROMAN SCARFS, FRENCH TIES AND STOCKS.
ENGLISH COLLARS—All Styles.
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
ROBE DE CHAMBRES, &c.,
At Popular Prices,
C. TAYLOR,
No. 713 Broadway,
First corner below New-York Hotel.

ASSORTMENT UNEQUALED
Of useful articles for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Fancy French China Tea Sets for Holiday Gifts....	7 00
SILVER PLATED ICE PITCHERS,	
For Holiday Gifts, large size, handsomely engraved.	5 00
$5, $5, $5, $5, $5.	
Silver Plated Cake Baskets for Holiday Gifts	4 50
Silver Plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces, for Holiday Gifts .	15 00
Silver Plated Casters, 6 cut bottles, for Holiday Gifts	4 50
Silver Plated COFFEE URNS,	
for Holiday gifts, new pattern, finely chased.......	$10 00
$10, $10, $10, $10, $10.	
Silver-plated Teaspoons, for Holiday gifts, the doz.	1 25
Silver-plated Table-Spoons, for Holiday gifts, the doz.	4 00
Silver-plated Table-Forks, for Holiday gifts, the doz.	4 00
Ivory-handle Table-Knives for Holiday gifts, the doz.	4 50
Ivory-handle Tea-Knives, for Holiday gifts, the doz.	4 00

ALSO,
An elegant variety of
FRENCH CHINA VASES,
for Holiday Gifts.
BISQUE FIGURES,
for Holiday Gifts.
BRONZE FIGURES,
for Holiday Gifts.
PARIAN MARBLE FIGURES,
for Holiday Gifts.
BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,
for Holiday Gifts.
BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
for Holiday Gifts.
Together with a complete stock of
CHINA DINNER SETS,
Rich and Plain Cut
TABLE GLASS, &c., &c.,
At popular prices.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE JUVENILES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AMY DEANE AND OTHER STORIES. By Virginia F. Townsend. Illustrated. 75 cents.
THE CHILD'S OWN TREASURY OF FAIRY TALES. Beautifully illustrated. $1.
THE MAGIC RING, AND OTHER ORIENTAL TALES. Illustrated. 75 cents.
THE CHILD'S HOME STORY BOOK. 75 cents.
THE BOY'S BOOK OF INDIAN BATTLES AND ADVENTURES. 10 Engravings. 75 cents.
THE FAVORITE SCHOLAR. By Mary Howitt. And Other Tales. 50 cents.
OLD WONDER-EYES. By Grace Greenwood. Illustrated. 50 cents.
ROBINSON CRUSOE. Illustrated. 63 cents.
CHILD'S OWN PICTURE AND VERSE BOOK. 100 Engravings. 75 cents.
FAVORITE FAIRY TALES. Illustrated. A new edition. 63 cents.
POPULAR FAIRY TALES. Illustrated. A new edition. 63 cents.
MOTHER GOOSE'S MELODIES. Illustrated. Flexible. 30 cents.
And a very large assortment of Juveniles for all ages.
JAMES MILLER,
(Successor to C. S. Francis & Co.)
Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel,
No. 522 BROADWAY.

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY,
IN
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
consisting of
1,000 Misses' French Embroidered Sets, 75 cents—regular prices, $1 75.
900 Ladies' French Embroidered Sets, $1, $1 50, and $2—regular prices, $2 50, $3 50, and $4 50.
1,000 Ladies' Embroidered Collars, 40c., 50c., 60c., and 75c.—just half the usual prices.
500 rich Paris Embroidered Collars, $1 50—regular price, $3 50.
500 Paris Embroidered Collars, (very rich,) $1 75, and $2—regular prices, $4 to $6.
1,000 real Point Lace Collars, from $2 50 and upwards.
1,500 Lace and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, imported expressly for the Holidays.
Also—Coiffeurs, Barbes, Capes, Berthes, &c., &c.
250 pieces Valenciennes Laces; all prices.
Ladies have now a golden opportunity to purchase articles for presents, which are both useful and ornamental, at very moderate prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
(late Peter Roberts,) No. 429 Broadway.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, 12 1-2 CENTS; nice fitting corsets, 75 cents; skirts, 50 cents, (best steel.) Also, a large assortment of dress trimmings, velvets, buttons, and small wares, &c. N. B.—Alexander's Gloves. Yarn for soldiers' socks at 15c. per pound. At ELGER'S, Nos. 590 and 592 Broadway, near 18th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

REAL LACES AND LACE GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, DEC. 23,
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF LACE GOODS.

In consequence of the great depression in the European markets these goods have been purchased much under regular prices, and will be offered proportionately cheap, consisting of

COLLARS,
SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
BARBES, COIFFURES,
LACES, &c., IN POINT APPLIQUE,
POINT D'ALENCON, AND POINT A L'AIGUILLE.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

WIDE BLACK SILK VESTS,
FULL TWENTY PER CENT. LESS
THAN REGULAR PRICES.
CHOICE SHADES,
OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR OUR RETAIL TRADE.
Well worthy the attention of our Customers.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER,
FOR THE BALANCE OF THE SEASON,
THEIR LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF CLOAKS
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN AT RETAIL,
ON MONDAY, DEC. 23,
A LARGE LOT OF
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SCARFS,
AT DECIDED BARGAINS.
CANAL-ST., corner Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE NOW SELLING AT RETAIL
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
SHAWLS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
CANAL-ST., Corner of Mercer.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOAKS,
INCLUDING BLACK CLOTH AND VELVET CLOAKS in great variety, will be offered on MONDAY, Dec. 23, and during the Holidays,
BELOW COST!!!
A large lot of FANCY CLOTH CLOAKS, at the following low prices:
100 Fancy Cloth Cloaks at $2, formerly $6
200 Fancy Cloth Cloaks at $3 50, formerly $8.
100 Fancy Cloth Cloaks at $7, formerly $18.
100 Fancy Cloth Cloaks at $8, formerly $20.
50 Fancy Cloth Cloaks at $14, formerly $26.
ALSO,
One case RICH EMBROIDERED VELVET CLOAKS and short SAQUES, of the prevailing Paris styles, received per steamer *Europa*,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
will be sold at less than the cost of importation, owing to the advanced season.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PARIS KID GLOVES AT 62½ CENTS.
500 DOZEN LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES,
RETAILED AT 62½ CENTS PER PAIR.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS,
SUITABLE FOR PROMENADE,
DINNER, CARRIAGE and EVENING DRESSES.
VERY CHOICE STYLES—CHEAP!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GENTLEMEN'S TIES, SCARFS, HDKFS.,
GLOVES, HOSIERY, SILK AND WOOL DRAWERS, &c., &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT—CHEAP.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

EMBROIDERIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
IN SETS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
CAPS, WAISTS, &c., &c.
Also, low-priced and
RICH LACES IN GREAT VARIETY.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

TARLETONS FOR EVENING DRESSES,
SPANGLED, EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN, at one-third
THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.
AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT AT low prices.
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT KINZEY'S,
BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.
Lot of bonded cambric collars, at 10c., 12c., 15c
Lot of rich lace collars, closing at 12c., 25c.
Lot of fine worked collars, at 25c., 50c.
Lot of fine $6 sets, very rich, at $2 50.
Lot of sets, (job lot,) closing at 18c., 31c., 50c.
Job lots of lace collars, sets, waists, capes, flouncings, veils and handkerchiefs, very low.
BARGAINS, BARGAINS.
15,000 ladies', misses', gents' and boy's handkerchiefs, in white and colored, bordered, hemstiched, plain and worked; rich lace, tucked with other styles, very low.
500 rich lace handkerchiefs, at 50.
CLEARING OUT SALE.
2,700 yards fine Tarletons, all colors, cheap.
RIBBONS.
RIBBONS AT FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
Closing out bonnet and sash ribbons, at 6c., 12½c. and 18c.
Flowers at 3c. and 6c. Feathers at 6c. and 9c.
Flowers at 3c. and 6c. Feathers at 6c. and 9c.
BARGAINS IN GLOVES.
3,000 pairs best kids, spotted, 25c.
2,500 gents' and ladies' heavy lined silk gloves, at 18c.
BARGAINS IN HOSIERY.
15,000 pairs ladies', Misses', gents', and boys' hosiery, cotton, merino, lambs' wool, fleeced, ribbed and plain, from 6c to 25c. per pair.
IMPORTER'S SALE OF
FANCY GOODS
AND TOYS.
Alabaster, pan marble and bisque figures; fancy boxes, jewelry caskets, colognes, washstands, tea sets, kitchen sets, dinner sets, parlor suites.
KNAPSACKS.
CARTRIDGE BOXES, STEAMBOATS, CONTRABANDS, FARM HOUSES, NINEPINS, FURNITURE, SHEEP FOLDS, MUSKETS,
CANNONS, SWORDS, DRUMS,
ENGINES, VILLAGES, GAMES, HORSES,
COWS, RABBITS, PEACOCKS, SHEEP, PARROTS,
ROOSTERS, DUCKS.
Fine French toys, moving figures, German toys, 1,500 China vases, must be sold. 3c., 4c., 6c., 12c. and 15c.
PORTEMONNAIES, RETICULES, FRENCH BAGS AND FANCY ARTICLES.
TOYS.
7,500 STYLES OF TOYS.
Woolen goods, gloves, hosiery, needlework and lace goods, all closing out cheap.
Opening, 300 lots of collarets, handkerchiefs and lace goods, from auction.
KINZEY'S,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,

BANNER SILKS,
40, 48, 60 and 72-inch,
"WHITE, RED AND BLUE."
Also,
SUPERIOR QUALITY ENGLISH BUNTING,
Just received, per steamer *Hansa*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

ALL-WOOL CUTTINGS,
FROM DARK BLUE KERSEYS,
FOR SALE BY
F. J. CONANT & BOLLES,
No. 20 Broadway, up stairs.

BEST ENGLISH MAKES
OF ENFIELD RIFLES,
FOR SALE AT
NAYLOR & CO.'S,
No. 99 John-st.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES.
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

BROCHE SHAWLS.
Long Black Shawls, with Broche Border, Square Wool Shawls, Long Wool Shawls and Scarfs, of all sizes, at the very lowest prices, at
LE BOUTILLIER BROS.,
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

BLACK THREAD-LACE VAILS.
1,000 Thread-Lace Vails, from $2 50 upwards.
Also, Coiffeurs, Barbes, &c., just opened.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
(Late Peter Roberts,) No. 429 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE HOLIDAY GOODS.
ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,
With French Embroidered Bosoms.
THREE AND FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS,
Holiday Styles now ready.
SILK, WOOL, MERINO AND COTTON
Under Shirts and Drawers.
GAUNTLETS AND GLOVES,
Some New Styles.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
Elegant and New Styles.
UNION RIDING BELTS,
For Equestrians.
GYMNASTIC GOODS,
Approved Styles.
LADIES' AND MISSES' GAITERS
Velvet, Cloth and Knitted.
KNIT HOODS, SONTAGS AND CAPS,
Fashionable Colors and Styles.
RINGWOOD GLOVES,
White and Colored.
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
For Traveling.
SUSPENDERS.
UMBRELLAS,
&c., &c.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods, entirely new and choice styles, many of them manufactured on the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at popular prices, at

UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, 23d inst., a desirable assortment of
CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS
at the following low prices:
LONG SHAWLS at $50, usual price $100.
LONG SHAWLS at $75, usual price $140.
LONG SHAWLS at $100, usual price $175.
LONG SHAWLS at $200, usual price $350.
FINER IN PROPORTION.
SQUARE SHAWLS at $25, usual price $50.
SQUARE SHAWLS at $75, usual price $150.
SQUARE SHAWLS at $125, usual price $250.
FINER IN PROPORTION.
CAMEL'S HAIR SCARFS, in all colors, from $2 to $50 each.
FRENCH CAMEL'S HAIR SCARFS, in great variety, from $4 to $5.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Linen Sets at $2 per box of six sets, worth $6.
1,000 French Embroidered Sets, at 65c., 75c., and $1; one-quarter of cost.
Rich Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Ecusson, from $2 50 to $5.
500 dozen Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, at $3 50; worth $5 50.
AND OF MORE SPECIAL NOTICE.
One invoice of Real Point d'Alençon.
The finest assortment of Collars and Sleeves, of the very latest Paris styles.
Rich Silks, just reduced 50 per cent.
Rich Ottoman Velours, just reduced 50 per cent.
At LEGRAIN'S,
No. 729 Broadway, cor. Waverley-place.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
GREAT BARGAINS—CLOSING OUT AT RETAIL,
AN IMPORTER'S STOCK OF BLACK SILKS,
FRENCH MERINOES and BOMBAZINES,
75 PER CENT. BELOW USUAL PRICES.
Splendid qualities of Merinos, 5s. and 6s. per yard.
Elegant Bombazines at $1 per yard.
Black Silks, good qualities, at 75c. per yard.
N. B.—Just received, a case of Camels' Hair Thibbets, 1¾ yards wide, at $1 50, worth $2 50.
Observe,
W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS.
At reduced prices.
FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS.
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
PLUSH AND LIONSKIN CLOAKS, in a great variety.
All new styles, at retail, at reduced prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

NO. 759 BROADWAY.
PRESENTS FOR ALL SEASONS.
And the most agreeable favors for ladies are
TUCKER'S
BRIDAL SETS AND VEILS,
Commencing at $5.
Flowers, for decorative purposes, 12 cents per bunch.

AN
ARRIVAL
EXTRAORDINARY.

Have you heard of the arrival of good Santa Claus,
With his wonderful budgets and bundles and cases,
Who some people thought had gone off to the wars?
He is here, and the best is, he "puts up" at MACY'S.

He arrived in the night, all alone by himself,
And straight down the chimney he came without warning,
And filled up each counter and packed every shelf
With rare Christmas gifts before it was morning.

The pack on his back he soon emptied of toys,
The richest and finest (you'll see them at MACY'S);
He brought dolls for the misses and whips for the boys,
And he laughed as he thought of their bright little faces.

He had gifts for the ladies and gentlemen too,
Perfumes for the toilet, and boxes and baskets,
And rich fancy articles, as tempting and new
As Aladdin e'er drew from his magical caskets.

Such dainty embroidery for home wear or dress,
Such neat fitting gloves, and such ribbons and laces,
The merry Saint brought; and it must be confessed
He showed his good sense when he left them at MACY'S.

R. H. MACY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
Two doors below 14th-st.

DRESS GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have now ready some of the greatest bargains in Reps, Foulardines, Plaids, Printed Merinos, De Laines, Prints and other new Dress Materials.
ALSO,
An immense assortment of
EMBROIDERED COLLARS, EMBROIDERED SETS AND EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
At much less than cost.
KID GLOVES, CLOTH GLOVES, LINED GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &c.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

AT MACY'S.
EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS,
EMBROIDERED LACE DRAPERIES, by the yard,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE DRAPERIES, by the yard,
LACE TIDIES, &c.,
From the CASH AUCTIONS of LAST WEEK, at VERY LOW PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

AT DEPERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY, all kinds of Children's Cloaks, Dresses, Blankets, Sacques, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, Infants' Caps, Zouave and Garibaldi Costumes, &c., ready-made and made to order. Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Night-gown Yokes; also, Ladies' ready-made Chemises, Night-gowns, Night-caps, Breakfast-caps, Zouave Chemisettes, Fluted Handkerchiefs, &c.

SELLING OFF, DRY GOODS AT OLD PRICES—Consisting of Black Silk Velvet, Black Silks, Black and Brown Beaver Cloths, Broche Long Shawls, White Shirting and Sheeting Linens, White and Brown Table-cloths, Flannels, Blankets, Calicoes, Ginghams, &c., all of which will be sold much below the present prices, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, BEST QUALITY, from 12½c.; canvas needles, &c., &c.; also slipper-patterns and worsted goods, cheap, for holiday-presents; a great variety of fancy goods, hair-nets, portmonnaies, combs and brushes, at ELGER'S, No. 590 and 592 Broadway, New-York. N. B. Alexander's gloves.

MACHINERY, &C.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR MACHINES.—Messrs. Aspinwall & Woolsey's patent.—GEORGE B. HARTSON, No. 111 East 42d-st., continues to execute orders, and gives his personal attention to the erection of the above machines, and will also furnish plans and estimates for complete sugar refineries, with all the latest improvements.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works at Paterson, N. J., or at depôt and store No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order. TODD & RAFFERTY.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FINE OLD WINES AND BRANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—WM. HUGHES & SON are now selling the best old Bourbon, Monongahela Scotch, Irish and Rye Whiskies at the lowest market prices. A variety of fine brandies and gins constantly on hand. Also an assortment of syrups and cordials for bar and table use. We ask particular attention to our fine old elder brandy, port, sherry, Madeira, claret and other wines in variety. WM. HUGHES & SON, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., N. Y.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HOLIDAY FURNISHING GOODS.
Parisian SCARFS and TIES.
Kid, Calf, Buck and Cloth-lined GLOVES.
White Ringwood GLOVES, with Scarlet Wrists.
Dressing ROBES and Smoking JACKETS.
Silk and Linen HANDKERCHIEFS, SHIRTS and COLLARS.
Superfine Silk and Gingham UMBRELLAS.
Shaker-knit and Shaker FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS.
Silk, Merino, Cotton and Canton Flannel UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Shaker-knit and English HOSIERY.
Army and Navy SHIRTS.
Silk, Satin and Military STOCKS.
Silk Caps and Night SHIRTS.
At the SHIRT and COLLAR DEPOT,
Nos. 87 and 89 William-st.,
One door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

RICH, ELEGANT AND USEFUL
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
THE LARGEST STOCK,
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL STYLES AND PATTERNS
of
GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL AND
PEN CASES
In the market, is to be found at
A. MORTON'S,
No. 25 Maiden-lane.
Prices from 75 cents to $25.

These can be put up and sent safely by mail to the Patriots in the Army and Navy, to Friends in any part of the country, and even *some* parts of South Carolina.

WALKING CANES.
USEFUL AND ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Gold, Silver and Ivory Mounted
WALKING CANES
Of every description and price, from
25 cents to $40.
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST
AND
BEST ASSORTMENT
In the City, can be found at
A. COX'S SON'S,
No. 25 Maiden-lane.

CHEAP HOLIDAY GIFTS.
1,000 DRESSES, ENGLISH PRINTS,
Best quality, at $1 25 the dress.
BEST 4-4 CHINTZ PRINTS, FAST COLORS,
At 18¾ cents per yard.
1,000 PRINTED DELAINE DRESSES,
At $1 50 per dress of 12 yards.
1,500 PRINTED DELAINE DRESSES,
Best quality and new styles, at $2 per dress.
3,000 DRESSES, CHALLY PLAIDS,
At $1 50 per dress of 12 yards.
2,000 DRESSES, DOUBLE WIDTH UNION PLAIDS,
At $2 per dress of 10 yards.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
STERLING SILVER WARE,
DIAMONDS, &c., &c.
C. HARTMANN, at No. 176 Bowery, opposite Delancey-st., respectfully invites the public, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine his new, select and extensive stock of fine Gold Jewelry, Watches, Diamonds, Silver Ware, &c., which will be sold at prices to suit the times. Every article will be guaranteed as represented. Watches and Jewelry repaired by expert workmen at moderate prices. Be sure to call at No. 176 Bowery, opposite Delancey-st.

BARGAINS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
DRESS GOODS, in Wool fabrics, new styles, from 1s. per yard up.
BROCHE LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS, very cheap.
NEWEST STYLES OF CLOAKS,
GLOVES, HOSIERY and EMBROIDERIES,
At Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.
C. G. HOOK.

TOYS,
TOYS,
TOYS and a full line of Fancy Goods, for Christmas.
TOYS and Fancy Boxes, 10,000 varieties, 5 cents to $2.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS,
No. 463 6th-av., corner of 28th-st.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR THE LITTLE ONES.—Two dollars' worth of books for one dollar; Strong's one dollar package of juvenile books, twenty different books in the package: Strong's Dime Picture Book, part 2, now ready.
T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., N. Y.

ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENT.—"LE Bouquet Imperial," the perfume Princess Clotilde called "delightful," and of which Prince Napoleon ordered $50 worth to be sent to the Palais Royal, Paris, sold by the manufacturer, GEO. REYNOLDS, No. 260 Court-st., Brooklyn, and by druggists and perfumers generally, at 50 cents per bottle.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $5 PER DAY—MALE or female, selling Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map and Gazeteer of the fifteen Southern States; five feet square; worth $10, price only fifty cents. Lloyd's $100,000 steel-plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only map used by Gen. McClellan; worth $20, price 25 cents. Lloyd's official steel-plate Map of Missouri; worth $3, price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America, 3,000,000 copies of which have already been sold; price 25 cents. Agents supplied at half the retail prices, and maps warranted. Maps sent by mail anywhere for two cents postage.

J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 164 Broadway, and Louisville, Ky.

$100—Wanted, a smart young man to open an office in Cincinnati, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps, which sell like the wind. One hundred dollars is sufficient capital. To a young man who will follow instructions, $100 a week may be made. Also, agents to go to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Canada, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Rochester, N. Y., and every other State.

$500—Wanted, an enterprising man, to go to California, and take the exclusive agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps. A fortune can be made on these maps in California. Over 3,000,000 copies of one of my maps have been sold in the States, already. Also, a man to go to Havana, South America, Mexico, Germany, and Italy. France and England are taken, and agents coining money.

LLOYD'S MAPS ARE IN FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN.

EVIDENCE OF THE CORRECTNESS
OF
LLOYD'S MAPS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Publisher:

SIR: Please forward immediately, by mail, directed to the secretary of State, Copies of Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, Lloyd's Military Map and Gazetteer of the Southern States, Lloyd's Official Map of Missouri, and Lloyd's American Railroad Map. Send your bill to George E. Baker, Disbursing Clerk. Also send me circulars of all new maps you may issue. Respectfully, yours,
J. C. DERBY, Librarian State Department.

From the New-York Herald, Nov. 2, 1861.

We have received a fine copy of Lloyd's great Military Map of the "Seat of War in Virginia." This is the best and only official map in existence, taken from actual surveys by order of the Executive. It is beautifully printed from steel plates, and colored with great perfection of art, and is the only map used in the planning of our campaigns in Virginia by our Commander-in-chief. The publisher is J. T. Lloyd, No. 164 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Esq.

SIR: I am well pleased with your Map of Virginia. It is altogether the best I have seen. I inclose $1 for three copies of Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map of the Southern States. Respectfully yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN, IN A FIRST-class wholesale and retail provision and grocery store; a man with $400 can have entire charge of the store, and have security on the stock in the store to double the amount of the money; salary liberal; or a partner will be taken. Apply at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 13.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LEFT ACCIDENTALLY ON the shelf in the general delivery vestibule of the Post-office, on the 13th day of December, the subscription-book of the Lyon Manufacturing Company, of no value but to the Company, and probably considered worthless by the finder. The person returning the same to BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, No. 111 Broadway, will receive the above reward.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT FROM THE United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 2,474, dated March 17, 1858, to John C. Cheeseman, Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt and John A. Collier, Executors of Stephen B. Munn, for Ten Thousand Dollars, with interest at four per cent. from date. All persons interested are required to show cause, within six weeks, why a new certificate shall not issue in lieu of that lost.—Dec. 3, 1861.
JOHN C. CHEESEMAN,
CORNELIUS V. S. ROOSEVELT, } Executors.
JOHN A. COLLIER,

STOLEN BY A PICKPOCKET—COUPON for semi-annual interest ($35) on First Mortgage Bond, No. 169, Harlem Railroad Company. Payment has been duly stopped. A. M. H.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF ANTHONY W. MORSE & CO.,
No. 41 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.

MR. ISAAC KIP, JR., BECOMES A MEMBER of our firm from and after this date.
ANTHONY W. MORSE & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
WILL SELL, THIS DAY,
at 12½ o'clock, at the
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
A good variety of CITY INSURANCE and BANK STOCKS, BONDS and other SECURITIES, suitable for investments. For full particulars see *World, Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 52 William-st. NEXT REGULAR SALE ON THURSDAY, Dec. 26, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
Real Estate and Stock Broker.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly, and can give unexceptionable references in this City as to character and ability. Apply to C. C. BEDILL, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing; perfectly understands cooking; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a colored woman, who is a first-class cook and a first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman and nice girl of 15 years situations, the woman as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; wages $6, in a quiet home; the girl as good nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL Houseworker.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a capable young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would take a laundresses' place; has good City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation in a private family, as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washer; she can do up fineries in an excellent manner, and can do all kinds of French fluting: she is capable and obliging, and can produce the best City reference from her last place, where she lived for two years. Call at or address No. 335, 6th-av., near 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED English Protestant woman, a situation as child's nurse; she has had some years' experience in the care of infants, and bringing them up by the bottle fully; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and is a neat chambermaid, and can do plain sewing neatly. Has the best of City reference. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 80 6th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a young man who thoroughly understands his business, and can be well recommended. Call or address WAITER, sugar-store corner of 11th-st. and 4th-av., for two days.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a Protestant Scotch girl, a situation as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; perfectly understands her business; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

TO FIRST-CLASS BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.—A respectable, steady young woman, with two years' City reference in a first-class bakery, is desirous of obtaining a situation; she is fully competent to take charge of a store; she will be found an agreeable person. Apply at, or address, No. 85 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., first floor, up stairs, for two days.

FREE TO EMPLOYERS.—HOUSEKEEPERS will please notice, that we furnish, free of any charge, female help, such as are well qualified and highly recommended to fill any station, in City or country—cooks, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, &c. Call at LOWERRE'S first-class Agency, No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

SERVANTS, PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC, in great numbers, with investigated characters and qualifications, including German and French, Scotch and English, may be found at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. Lady in attendance. German and French languages spoken.

COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, NURSES, SEAMSTRESSES, HOUSEWORKERS, &c.—N. B. Positively none but nice, tidy, sober, honest, competent and obliging girls need come. Only good families and first-class servants furnished at LOWERRE'S office, No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS will find the largest old established Institute on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for Germans, Irish, English and American women. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance. Good places always ready.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages, and can produce the very best of reference from some of the first families in the City; has no objection to city or country; or would go as servant with an officer. Call, or address J. D., Box No. 164 *Times* Office, or Mr. TRANOR, harness-maker, No. 326 4th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a Protestant young man; is single and understands his business; is not afraid of hard work, City or country; the best of City and country references; has lived with some of the first families both in City and country. Apply by letter to B. C., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has had a long experience in Europe; is temperate, willing and industrious; is a good groom and careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; the best of reference given. Address M. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A PROTESTANT German man desires a situation, in City or country, as coachman and groom; will be found a thorough groom and a good steady driver; is perfectly willing to be generally useful; would go with an officer to Washington, if required; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

TO NOTION AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS.—A salesman who has been connected with a ladies' fancy goods house for the last twelve years, desires an engagement with a notion house, or to take charge of the notion department of a dry goods store. Address SALESMAN, Box No. 524 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN married man, to take charge of a gentleman's country residence, or could take charge of a farm; thoroughly understands taking care of cattle and horses; has no children. Address S. S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—AN ACTIVE AND ENERGETIC MAN who can control a good produce commission business, and has a large country acquaintance; such a person can find a desirable situation in a house with large cash facilities; salary to be in proportion to the trade brought to the house. None but those having the business need apply. Address Box No. 4,119 Post-office, New-York.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN IN A dry goods commission house. Favorable arrangements will be made with those who can influence desirable accounts of cotton or woolen goods, or of army goods. Address (confidential, if desired,) D. P. & C., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

TWO DENTISTS WANTED.—AN OPERATOR and a mechanical assistant. Mail applicants will state age, if single or married, what branch they excel, wages expected, how soon they could commence at E. & A. PRETERRE'S, No. 159 Bowery, New-York.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a Protestant coachman and plain gardener, to go a short distance in the country; must understand the care of horses and harness; bring good reference. Call at No. 609 Broadway, Room No. 7.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a Protestant woman, who is a good seamstress, and to have the care of a little girl. Apply this day, at 10 o'clock, at No. 149 Grand-st., where the employer can be seen.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A YOUNG WOMAN with a fresh breast of milk, and who can come well recommended. Apply at No. 354 5th-av., near 36th st., basement door.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS WAITER who understands his business thoroughly. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st., this day, at 12 o'clock, where the employer can be seen.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-RATE POLISHERS; those accustomed to gun or pistol work preferred. Address L. H. OLMSTEAD, Foreman Starr Arms Company, Binghamton, N. Y.

WANTED—A PERSON, EITHER MALE OR FEMALE, to operate on a Singer sewing-machine and finish by hand and make button holes. Call at No. 29 Christie-st., in the rear.

WANTED—TWO CONDUCTORS, TWO BRAKEMEN, one entry clerk. Salary $600 per year. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF HIGH RESPECTABILITY, wishing to marry, would like to make the acquaintance of a young lady of intelligence and refinement, as well as of prepossessing appearance; wealth is no object, as his desire is only to have a companion in the journey of life whose happiness it will be his aim to secure. Any communication will be kept strictly confidential. Address PERCIVAL, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE
OF
SUPERB FRENCH, ENGLISH AND SWISS FANCY GOODS,
AND
18-CARAT JEWELRY.
MESSRS.
V. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.
Will sell through EDWARD SCHENCK,
on
MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 23 and 24,
At 10½ o'clock each day, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a choice stock of elegant Fancy Goods, Jewelry, consisting in part of
REAL BRONZES, STATUETTES AND GROUPS,
CLOCKS, CANDELABRAS, SEVRES VASES,
BISCUIT STATUETTES AND GROUPS,
ODEUR, GLOVE, WORK AND MOUCHOIR BOXES,
GILT AND ORMOLU GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.
DRESSING-CASES, SURPRISE BOXES,
FANS, SHELL AND PEARL OPERA GLASSES,
MUSICAL BOXES, TOILET CASES.
ALSO,
Superb sets of Brooches, Earrings and Bracelets, Ladies' Chatelaines and Chains, Diamond Rings and Pins.
Of the newest designs and importation.
The whole comprising the most beautiful assortment of Holiday Goods ever offered at public sale. The above will be on exhibition at the salesrooms on Saturday, 21st inst.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
MAGNIFICENT PASTEL PAINTINGS, RICH VASES AND PARLOR ORNAMENTS,
Piano-forte, Parlor Suites, &c.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely, over $12,000 worth of elegant rosewood and other furniture, contained in the first-class house No. 152 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., comprising everything adapted to a fashionable and elegantly furnished residence, magnificent piano-forte, three rosewood parlor suites, in satin brocatel, all new and made to order, with every description of superb parlor, library, chamber and dining-room furniture; costly vases, bronzes and parlor ornaments, superb cut glass, silverware, French China, &c.; the whole to be absolutely sold, rain or shine, commencing at 2 o'clock precisely. Catalogues at house. Deposits will be required of purchasers.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF
SUPERB PARIS FANCY GOODS.
DANIEL A MATTHEWS, Auctioneer, will sell,
On TUESDAY, Dec. 24, at 10½ o'clock,
At his salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., a large assortment of artistic bronze statuettes and groups, ormolu and bronze clocks, bisquet statuettes and groups, rich silver-plated ware, superb china vases, tea-sets, &c.; dressing-cases, opera-glasses, music-boxes, odeur glove, mouchoir and work-boxes, papier-maché and silver-mounted desks, ladies' and gents' dressing-cases, music-boxes, gilt and ormolu goods, together with a great variety of beautiful articles suitable for presents.
THEY ARE NOW ON EXHIBITION.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 24, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.: Assignee's sale of superb diamond jewelry, watches, silver ware, elegant artistic coral sets, &c. &c., by order of Richard Dennis, Assignee, being the remaining balance of the stock sold by us on Nov. 8, and comprising by far the most valuable and recherche assortment, consisting of valuable watches set with diamonds and pearls, independent second double lever chronometers and duplex watches in hunting and single cases, patent-lever do. by Roskell, Cooper, Tobias, and other first-class makers; ladies' and gents' chatelaine vest and fob chains, cameo, pearl, and other complete sets of bracelets, brooch and ear-rings, set with diamonds and other precious stones; diamond, ruby, emerald and seal rings in variety; sterling silver ware in sets; salvers, cups, goblets, &c., &c.; gold thimbles, clusters, solitaire and hooped rings of value, diamond pins, and crosses and ear-rings. In this superb stock will be found an elegant sapphire, weighing 6 carats, surmounted by 18 fine brilliants in form of a brooch; a large brilliant opal set with 12 diamonds; a very fine and large diamond cross, 11 fine brilliants; a pair of elegant diamond cluster ear-rings and brooch to match; a number of cluster rings, costing from $100 to $250; several sets of superbly cut coral, imported by the late owner for private sale from Naples, and varying in shade from the most delicate to the deepest rose colors—all of which will be sold without reserve to close the concern, by order of Richard Dennis. The attention of the trade and others is called to this sale.

HENRY B. HERTS, JR., Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT FRENCH CLOCKS, BRONZES, STATUARY, RICH FRENCH JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY, DEC. 23 AND 24,
At 11 o'clock each day.
At No. 629 BROADWAY, between Houston and Bleecker sts., comprising rich French clocks and pendules in bronze, ormolu and marble; bronze statuary, candelabras, vases, ornaments, fancy goods, rich French jewelry, rings, pins, ear-rings, brooches, bracelets, chains, necklaces, &c., &c. Catalogues will be ready on morning of sale, and as every lot will be positively sold without any reserve, the auctioneer begs to call the particular attention of those who want MAGNIFICENT HOLIDAY PRESENTS at a mere nominal price.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on MONDAY, Dec. 23, at 11 o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., trade sale of wines, brandies, olive oils, whiskys, rum, porter, Scotch ale, cordials and 100,000 cigars, without reserve, consisting of one puncheon Scotch and one puncheon Irish Whisky, four puncheons Jamaica rum, two quarter-casks port wine, one quarter and two one-eighth brandy, three barrels old bourbon whisky, two quarter-casks sherry, two pipes gin, forty dozen brown stout porter, twenty do. Scotch ale, fifty cases cordials, olive oils &c.; 2,000 loose bottles sundries from shelves, 100,000 cigars, assorted samples, from Cook's, on day of sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF A VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY.—Situated within one mile of Princeton, N. J., on the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad, known as the Aqueduct Mills, consisting of 36 acres tillable land, one new grist mill, 34 by 67, three stories high, and four run stones; one new saw-mill, with two saws; two large dwelling houses, one small house and store, and other necessary outbuildings, all in good repair. The water power is ample and unfailing, and the country unsurpassed for grain of all kinds. About $7,000 may remain on the property.

Sale will be positive on TUESDAY, Dec. 24, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises. For particulars inquire at No. 119 West-st., N. Y. OBADIAH CLARK, Sheriff.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
TUESDAY, DEC. 24, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, at our salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st., peremptory sale of a superb assortment of first-class manufactured Furs—every article made expressly for City trade—warranted free from any defect or damage, or no sale, consisting of beautiful Hudson Bay Sable Capes, Muffs and Cuffs; Mink Sable ditto, Stone Marten ditto, real Fitch ditto, Siberian Squirrel ditto, Siberian Squirrel-belly ditto, Imitation Fitch ditto, Chinchella ditto, large and small sizes Rock Marten ditto; Misses' and children's sets of all kinds, &c., &c. Also gents' caps, collars and gloves of various kinds, forming, as a whole, probably the finest sale of the season. Goods on exhibition Monday.

A. B. CHAPMAN & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD furniture THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., comprising rosewood piano-forte, dining-room suites, mirrors, embroidery, curtains, bronzes, paintings by prominent artists, ornaments, &c.; rosewood, mahogany and black walnut chamber furniture and oak dining-room furniture; china, silver, heavy cut and engraved glassware; velvet and Brussels carpets, bedding, clocks, chairs, sofas, dining and tea tables, oil-cloth, stair carpets, &c. Also, large assortment basement and kitchen utensils.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—RICH SILVER-PLATED ENGRAVED WAITERS, CASTERS, TEA SETS, ETC., FINE GOLD WATCHES, ETC., to close a concern, by E. T. WILLS, on MONDAY, Dec. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room No. 15 Murray-st., consisting of over 200 rich engraved waiters, with raised heads of the most eminent public characters.

Also, fine gold watches, bracelets, etc., all warranted fine gold. Also, a large lot of fancy goods, worthy the attention of private buyers and the trade.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, consisting of parlor suites, library and dining-room suites; chamber suites of rosewood, satinwood, oak, black walnut and mahogany; elegant parlor secretaries, bookcases, armoir a glace, wardrobes, buffets, extension dining tables, centre and fancy tables, lounges, chairs, &c. For particulars see catalogues. Also, at 12 o'clock, an invoice of musical boxes, bronze and ormolu clocks, accordeons, Parian and bronze figures, vases, &c.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
By BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 24, AT 6 1-2 o'clock, illustrated and standard books, comprising a great variety of elegant gift books, illustrated Juveniles, albums, &c. Also, a collection of choice standard works richly bound, &c. The books are now on exhibition at the salesrooms.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
By BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Irving Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 23, AT 6 1-2 o'clock, illustrated and finely bound Books, Bibles and Prayer-Books. Albums, Embellished Juveniles, and a large collection of Standard Miscellaneous Literature, &c. Catalogues are ready and the books are now on view.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
MEN'S GRAIN BOOTS, AND WOMEN'S morocco copper-nail boots and Balmorals, at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st.; also a variety of desirable styles of boots and shoes, well adapted to City and country trade, to which we would call the attention of City and country buyers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FURNITURE ON TUESDAY, at 10½ A. M., at No. 313 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by PEED & COLE, comprising a general assortment of parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, handsome mantel ornaments, fancy glassware, stuffed birds, window shades, &c.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on TUESDAY, Dec. 24, at 12 o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of copper-nailed goods, grain boots, &c. Catalogues on morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE FIRE NEXT door to me, the sale of Messrs. V. J. Mangin, Guedin & Co. is postponed until TUESDAY, 24th inst., when the whole catalogue will be sold.

COKE—REDUCED IN PRICE.—THE CHEAPEST and best fuel for manufactories, bakers, and family use, invaluable for the sick room and parlors; free from smoke and gas. Delivered from the Manhattan Gas Company's Works, 14th-st. and Avenue C, at $3 per chaldron. Saves one half its price in kindling. JOHN SMITH.

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. *6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.*
THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $657,379 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

CHICAGO INVESTMENTS.
LARGE INTEREST ON MONEY.
REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND COLLECTION AGENCY.
Property in Chicago and the Northwest purchased, sold and generally managed for non-residents, by
THOS. B. BRYAN,
President of the Home Mutual Insurance Co. of Chicago.
REFERENCES—The Bankers and business men of Chicago. Special references given, when desired, to investing clients in various sections of the Union.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts or the City of New-York of 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 20 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.
EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1861.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Office of this Company, Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1862, for the election of eleven Directors, and for the transaction of important business relating to the purchase of that part of the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad lying between Delaware, Ohio, and Springfield, Ohio, and other business. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst., and remain closed until the 9th January next. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was—

Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3¾ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.
By order, WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 18, 1861.

THE STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY notified that a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, and will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next.

An election of Directors for the ensuing year will also be held on the same day. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

This Company continues to insure, as usual, on the most reasonable terms.
J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—PURSUANT to the order of the Court of Chancery of the State of Vermont, a Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent. on the principal of the First-Mortgage Bonds upon said Railroad, will be paid at the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1862, to the order of such persons as shall have proved their bonds.
SHEPERD KNAPP, } Trustees.
GEORGE BRIGGS, }

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1861.

WM. S. BOUN, LATE TREASURER OF this Company, having resigned, the Board of Directors have this day appointed J. W. BAKER, Esq., Treasurer *pro tem*. The dividends will be paid by him at the office of the Park Fire Insurance Company, and where the business of the Company will be conducted until further notice. JOHN T. RATHBUN, President.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before the 1st of January will bear interest from that date.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
DEC. 17, 1861.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of (5) Five per Cent., on the Capital Stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1862. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. By order. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE—Receives deposits from 25 cents to $5,000. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. This Bank has received during the past year $46,570 67 more than it has paid out.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of three (3) per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1862. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 6, inclusive.
E. W. TALMAN,
Assistant Cashier.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF MILWAUKEE CITY Bonds, issued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, may exchange the same for Second Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, by applying to W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON County (Ohio) Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1862, will be paid at the Ocean Bank after that date.
CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO., William-st., at 98 cents.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.
Claims upon the War and Navy Departments, the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
DEPOSITS WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest on all sums of $500 and under. Interest allowed from the 1st of January.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
RICH. H. BULL, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Office, No. 102 Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts.

Stock Capital, (all paid in,)	$500,000
Assets, Nov. 1, 1861	1,047,436
Liabilities	14,550

Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at the lowest rates consistent with security, and divides
THREE-FOURTHS OF THE NET PROFITS
of the business annually to holders of its policies, in scrip bearing interest.

1st Dividend to customers,	July 9, 1857,	33⅓	per cent.
2d " "	" 8,	'58, 50	"
3d " "	" 14,	'59, 60	"
4th " "	" 12,	'60, 45	"
5th " "	" 5,	'61, 35	"

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assist. Sec.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M. for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Suffern at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—DECEMBER AND JANUARY—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer, HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday,* Dec. 13, 2 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 16, 7½ A. M.
Monday, Dec. 16, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 17, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 18, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 19, 9 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 20, 8½ A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 21, 10½ A. M.	Monday, Dec. 23, 8½ A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 24, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 24, 12½ P. M.
Wednesday, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1½ P. M.
Thursday, Dec. 26, 10 A. M.	Thursday, Dec. 26, 1½ P. M.
Friday, Dec. 27, 10½ A. M.	Friday, Dec. 27, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Dec. 28, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 30, 7½ A. M.
Monday, Dec. 30, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Dec. 31, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 31, 2:20 P. M.	Thursday, Jan. 2, 8½ A. M.
Friday, Jan. 3, 7 A. M.	Friday, Jan. 3, 10 A. M.
Saturday, Jan. 4, 11 A. M.	Monday, Jan. 6, 8½ A. M.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before HIGHLAND LIGHT.

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, with their guests and friends, will celebrate the Fifty-sixth Anniversary of the Society, and the two hundred and forty-first anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, by a dinner at the Astor House, on MONDAY, Dec. 23, at six o'clock precisely.

Govs. Andrew, Massachusetts, Sprague, Rhode Island, Buckingham, Connecticut, Holbrook, Vermont, John G. Saxe and others, will be present. Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, and Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, are expected. Tickets may had of any member of the Board of Officers and at the Astor House.

L. B. WYMAN, SAMUEL L. M. BARLOW,
SAMUEL N. STEBBINS, JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
JOHN W. QUINCY, CHAS. A. STETSON,
Committee of Arrangements.

The annual meeting of the Society, for the election of officers and the transaction of business, will be held at the Astor House on MONDAY, Dec. 23, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Members are requested to attend. Persons wishing to become members will hand in their names to the Secretary at or before the meeting. WM. M. EVARTS, Prest.
L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Regular Monthly Meeting of the Association will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, at the Rooms No. 31 Bible House. Select readings by Miss JULIA LATHROP. Hon. B. F. MANIERRE will report for the Christian Association.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE IN DUTCHESS COUNTY.—A farm of 20½ acres, situated about half a mile east of Hart's Village, and 16 miles from Poughkeepsie, and 8 miles from the Harlem Railroad Dépôt, at Dover Plains. The mail stage passes to and from Poughkeepsie daily. A good boarding and day school within about 1½ miles, and meetings of different persuasions within a short distance. The dwelling-house is nearly new and modern built, 26 feet front by 36 feet deep on the ground. The first floor consists of a hall, two good-sized parlors, with an extension room connected by sliding doors; a lodging-room, bath-room, and water closet. Second floor, four good-sized lodging rooms, with large garret above, a wing attached to the main building for dining-room and library, with two good lodging rooms, and store room above, with a private stairway. A large cellar under the whole. A kitchen, wash-room, and milk-room, with water constantly running into the wash-room, and to the barn-yard. A large barn, 26 by 54 feet; a young orchard just coming into bearing, of apples, pears, plums, and cherries. Also, grapes, currants, strawberries, Antwerp raspberries, Lawton blackberries, &c., with a great deal of shrubbery about the place.

Also, a farm of 20½ acres on the opposite side of the Turnpike. On the premises is a cottage and a tenant house, with a stable for two horses, and a large barn 30 by 60 feet. Will be sold separate or together. For terms, &c., apply to L. BARROW, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER wants to sell a good farm containing 242 acres of land, situate in the County of Seneca, and State of New-York, on the east shore of Seneca Lake, eight miles south of the village of Geneva. The farm has first-rate fruit, 50 acres of woodland, no broken or waste land, well watered, and eight miles north of the State Agricultural College. The subscriber will sell very cheap; has comfortable farm buildings. HUGH CHAPMAN, Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms, 200x45 feet; engines, 1,000 horse-power.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

HOUSES TO LET.—NO. 201 EAST 19TH-ST., three stories, high basement, gas-fixtures, &c.; convenient for one or two families. Also, No. 15 Stuyvesant-st., a good location for boarders. Apply to C. I. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

TO LET—THE OLD ESTABLISHED CABINET warehouse of the late William Palmer, No. 70 East Broadway. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A STABLE, FIRST-CLASS, IN THE alley rear of No. 11 Washington-square. Apply at No. 27 Waverley-place, before 12 M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE to lease for a term of years, unfurnished; if furnished, a part or the whole would be purchased. Address, stating lowest terms and situation, Box No. 738 Post-office.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (58th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.
By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from
WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.
Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge. His office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

STATIONERY.

BOWNE & CO.,
STATIONERS, PAPER DEALERS,
ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
AND PRINTERS,
No. 149 Broadway, corner Liberty-st.,

Are prepared to furnish everything in their line of the best quality, and on reasonable terms.

Merchants, officers of banks, railroad and insurance companies, will find it to their interest to call before purchasing.

Our location will be found convenient to merchants who have moved up town, and to out-of-town dealers stopping at the hotels.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

DIARIES FOR 1862—ALL SIZES AND styles, for sale by the publishers,
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Hockley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, December 25.
AMERICA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.
By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON……SATURDAY, Dec. 28
EDINBURGH……SATURDAY, Jan. 4
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY	Jan. 7, 1862	MONDAY	March 3
TUESDAY	Feb. 4, 1862	SATURDAY	March 29

Passage money to Nassau……$45
Passage money to Havana……60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REMITTANCE TO IRELAND, &c.—TAPSCOTT & CO. continue to draw drafts, as they have done for the past twenty-five years. Those wishing to remit money to their friends can be supplied with drafts for any amount, payable on demand in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, by applying at their old-established place of business, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES free of charge, upon proofs made before him.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Dec. 6, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1862, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with seventy thousand gallons of the best quality, pure, Winter-strained Sperm Oil, to be divided into three lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside the Government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity, each of from eighty to one hundred gallons.

Either lot or all of them may be delivered at New-York, New-London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The three lots will be delivered as follows, viz:

Lot No. 1, (23,000) twenty-three thousand gallons on the 1st day of April, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2, (32,000) thirty-two thousand gallons on the 1st day of June, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3, (15,000) fifteen thousand gallons on the 1st day of October, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be the best quality pure Winter strained or bagged sperm oil, free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations, and that it will remain in a sufficiently fluid state for free burning in lamps at a temperature of 32° or lower of Fahrenheit's standard thermometer.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz: for specific gravity, by burning to determine the length of time the oil will burn in untrimmed capillary or jacket lamps, the amount of residuum in each lamp after it burns out, and, if necessary, any proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of them, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of lot or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than that specifically called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fifth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent, or Collector of the Customs, to the effect that, if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for oil for light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.
THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ———, of ——, State of ———, hereby offer and agree to furnish and deliver at ———, agreeably to the provisions, and in conformity to the terms, of the advertisement of the ———, from the office of the Lighthouse Board. Should ——— offer or bid be accepted, —— request to be informed at ———, and that the contract may be forwarded to ———, for signature and certificate. (Signature.)
(Place.)
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guaranty that in case the foregoing ———, of ———, be accepted, ——— will, within ten days after the acceptance of said ———, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, to deliver the ——— of oil proposed, in conformity to the terms of the advertisement hereto appended, under which it was made. And in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest bidder.
Witness: } Sureties.
(Place.)
(Date.)
I hereby certify, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above named guarantors are good and sufficient. (Signature.)
(Place.)
(Date.)

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—UNDER THE MANagement of Messrs. G. L. FOX & J. W. LINGARD. Treasurer……Mr. G. C. Howard.
GRAND GALA WEEK.
POSITIVELY THE LAST SIX NIGHTS OF
WILLIAM HANLON
At the Academy of Music,
in his
Unrivaled and Marvelous Feat,
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION,
Assisted by his two brothers, Geo. and Alfred Hanlon.
MONDAY, Dec. 23, 1861.
On this occasion, in addition to the appearance of
WILLIAM HANLON,
THE G. L. FOX TROUPE OF PANTOMIMISTS
Will appear for the first time in
Two richly laughable and Comic Pantomimes,
RAOUL, OR THE MAGIC STAR,
AND
THE SCHOOLMASTER.
Conductor……CHARLES KOPPITS.
POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquette and Dress Circle, 50c.; Private Boxes 75c., where secured seats may be obtained without extra charge. Amphitheatre, 25c.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Under the management of
MESSRS. G. L. FOX and J. W. LINGARD.
CHRISTMAS DAY,
TWO GALA PERFORMANCES,
MORNING AND EVENING.
WILLIAM HANLON,
In his wonderful feat,
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION.
THE G. L. FOX TROUPE OF PANTOMIMISTS
in
TWO LAUGHABLE AND COMIC PANTOMIMES.
RAOUL; OR, THE MAGIC STAR,
AND
THE SCHOOLMASTER.
Admission to the Morning Performance, 50 cents.
NO RESERVED SEATS.
Children Half Price.

WALLACK'S.
ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS!
Will be acted
MONDAY
AND
TUESDAY,
A NEW DRAMA AND A COMEDY.
The new drama, in three Acts, called
UP AT THE HILLS,
With new scenery, by Isherwood; music by Robert Stoepel; costumes and appointments also new and appropriate to the scene and the period.
The cast will comprise the following Artists:

MAJOR STONEHURST	C. FISHER
CAPT. HACK	NORTON
LIEUT. GREENWAY	FLOYD
TUNSTALL	REYNOLDS
DR. MACRIVET	JOHN SEFTON
NABISHULL	BROWNE
KHARMMAH	PARKS
DHEVA SING	PARSLOE
MRS. COL. McCANN	MRS. HOEY
MRS. EVERSLEIGH	MISS MORANT
KATE NEIL	MISS CROCKER
MARGARET	MISS MILLER
MONEE	MISS HENRIQUES
MAHLEE	MISS CARMAN

THE NEW SCENERY
BY ISHERWOOD.
To conclude with an admirable TWO ACT COMEDY, by the late Haynes Bayley, called
YOU CAN'T MARRY YOUR GRANDMOTHER.

SIR ROSE BLOOMILY	MR. BLAKE
ALGERNON BLOOMILY (his grandson)	MR. REYNOLDS
TOM SMALL (a Page)	MR. G. HOLLAND
READY	MR. YOUNG
EMMA MELVILLE	MRS. SLOAN
SUSAN TRIM	MISS MARY GANNON
MRS. PICKLE	MISS CARMAN

Doors open at 7; begin at 7½.
Performance to terminate before 11 o'clock.
In accordance with the generally expressed desire of the friends of this establishment for the performance of some of the
CELEBRATED OLD COMEDIES,
Mr. WALLACK
has the honor to announce that a select series of them are in a course of careful preparation, with
NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.
THE CASTS
exceeding in brilliancy even their former excellence.
WEDNESDAY, Christmas Holiday Night,
UP AT THE HILLS,
AND
TOM NODDY'S SECRET.

UNION BAZAAR CLOSING CONCERT,
AT THE CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
No. 446 Broadway.
MONDAY, Dec. 23, 1861.
GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
PROGRAMME.
1. Overture, Montenegrins……Limnander.
2. Aria, Figlia del Reg……Donizetti.
3. Grand Polonaise, Peligren……Andre.
4. Waltz, Sorgenbrecher……Strauss.
5. Selections, Corrado……Ricci.
6. Aria, Trovatore……Verdi.
7. Non-Commissioned Staff Quickstep……Grafulla.
PART II.
8. La Juive……Halevy.
9. Potpourie, from the Opera of Martha……Flotow.
10. Schottisch, Rachel……Grafulla.
11. Selections, Beatrice de Tenda……Bellini.
12. Song, Donna del Lago……Rossini.
13. Galop……Strauss.
14. Aria, Figaro……Rossini.
Conductor, C. S. GRAFULLA.
As an appropriate closing of the "Union Bazaar, Mr. R. S. WILLIS' celebrated NATIONAL ANTHEM will be sung by a powerful Choir.
Admission to Concert and Bazaar, 25 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE.
STICKNEY'S GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.
CHRISTMAS WEEK!
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF O'DONOGHUE.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 23 and 24.
HORSEMANSHIP by all the great Riders.
GYMNASTIC EXPLOITS by the Acrobatic Troupe.
Splendid Cavalcade! Imposing Pageant!
THE CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL
Will be celebrated by a magnificent selection of stage and ring performances, entirely new.
THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES
Will be inaugurated on WEDNESDAY—Morning, Afternoon and Evening—with a new and comic
HARLEQUINADE,
Produced in beautiful style, with new scenery, magic effects, brilliant changes, innumerable tricks, local incidents, and the whole strength of the troupe.

GRAND MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT.
For the benefit of the
MYERS SISTERS,
At IRVING HALL, (Irving-place,)
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, 1861,
When the following celebrated artists will appear:
Miss MARIA BRAINERD, Soprano.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
Mr. C. W. BEAMES, Accompanist.
LOUISE AND JOSEPHINE MYERS,
AND
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
For sale at the music stores and at Irving Hall.

GRAND DIORAMIC EXHIBITION
AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
Illustration of the
WAR FOR THE UNION,
EVERY EVENING and on the AFTERNOONS of WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
At Stuyvesant Institute,
No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commencing at 7¾.
Admission 25 cents.

GALLERY OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE.
LOCATION OF THE OLD DUSSELDORF, NO. 548 BROADWAY.
CHURCH'S NIAGARA.
NIAGARA IN WINTER, by GIGNOUX.
BIERSTADT'S ROCKY MOUNTAINS.
THE COUNTERFEIT NOTE, by HUNTINGTON.
DOVER CLIFFS, by SHAYER, Sr.
CRAWFORD'S DANCING JENNY, and the DEAD PEARL DIVER, by AKERS.
In addition to more than one hundred other works of art.
Admission, 10 cents.
The entire profits to be give to the Society for improving the condition of the Poor. TIFFANY & CO.

CAPT. WILLIAMS'
THIRTEENTH WEEK.
WHALING VOYAGE.
Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock, EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted.)
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents; Children, 13 cents.

BANJO TAUGHT—BANJO TAUGHT,
MR. GEORGE C. DOBSON,
THE KING BANJOIST OF AMERICA,
will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient performer on the Banjo for the sum of $5. Call and satisfy yourself in regard to Mr. DOBSON'S ability as a performer and a teacher. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., a few doors of 4th-st., New-York.

"THE MESSIAH," AT IRVING HALL, Irving-place, corner of 15th-st., on the EVENING OF CHRISTMAS DAY, Dec. 25, 1861, by the NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY. Solos sustained by Miss M. BRAINERD, Mme. STOEPEL, Mr. G. F. ILSLEY, Mr. J. R. THOMAS. Pianist, Mr. C. W. BEAMES. Trumpet Obligato by HARVEY B. DODWORTH. Full Chorus and Powerful Orchestra under the direction of Mr. GEORGE F. BRISTOW. Tickets 50 cents; to be had at the Music Stores of W. Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway; Firth & Pond, No. 547 Broadway; Irving Hall, corner of 15th-st.; Piano Warerooms of F. I. Ilsley & Co., No. 286 Bowery; Howe & Ferry, No. 76 Bowery; Lewis H. Embree, No. 134 Bowery; W. B. Parkin, No. 471 8th-av.; and at the doors on the evening of the Concert. Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

⁂ A new National Hymn, "Keep step to the Music of Union," by GEORGE F. BRISTOW, just published by H. B. Dodworth, No. 6 Astor-place.

FURS.

GENUINE FURS,
FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.
IN EVERY VARIETY,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

FURS! FURS!—FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—$150,000 worth of Ladies' Rich Furs must be sold, regardless of cost, comprising real Hudson Bay Sables, Mink, Stone, and Fitch Marten, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c., in Circular Cloaks, Carriage Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, &c. The whole stock must be sold by the 1st of January, in order to effect a clearance. No reasonable offer refused.
P. H. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand-st., N. Y.
N. B.—A large assortment of Sleigh Robes, Gents' Collars, &c.

CHOICE FURS.—NO. 49 BROADWAY, CLOSING at retail much below usual prices.
S. GOGE, Practical Furrier.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—HERRMANN.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Dec. 23, at 8.
THE PRICE OF ADMISSION WILL BE FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS.
Reserved arm-chairs will be 25 cents extra. Private boxes from $3 to $5.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—All arm-chairs, seats and private boxes not secured during the day will be unreservedly thrown open in the evening to the public, thus retaining the original popular arrangements introduced by William Niblo, Esq.
GRAND FAREWELL SERIES OF
HERRMANN'S
SOIREES DE PRESTIDIGITATION,
Commencing THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Dec. 23, to continue every evening of the week, assisted by the Orchestra of the Opera, under the direction of THEODORE THOMAS.
ON WEDNESDAY, (Christmas Day,)
Two performances;
The first in the afternoon, at 2, and the second in the evening, at 8.
During a recess of eight months, NIBLO'S GARDEN has been entirely remodeled, and at a vast pecuniary outlay, so thoroughly refitted and embellished by its liberal proprietor, ALEX. T. STEWART, Esq., that, while it still retains all those features which have given it such great popularity with all classes of society, it will hardly, in its new and elegant dress, be recognized by its numerous patrons.
NIBLO'S GARDEN,
from its convenient size, compactness and comfortable arrangements, will be found particularly adapted for Mr. Herrmann's wonderful performances.
NOTICE.—The Box Office will be open every day, from 9 to 4, when arm chairs and private boxes may be secured for the grand opening night on Monday.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE
WILL BE CLOSED
ON MONDAY EVENING
FOR A
DRESS AND SCENE REHEARSAL
OF THE
TWO NEW PIECES.
On TUESDAY, Dec. 24,
CHRISTMAS EVE,
will be played a simple story, in two acts, called
LITTLE TOM;
Or, A CHRISTMAS CAROL,
and a new burlesque, called
ROBINSON CRUSOE.
New scenery, new dresses, new music.
A GRAND MATINEE
will be given on
CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON,
WHEN
BOTH NEW PIECES WILL BE PLAYED.
Box-book open Monday morning.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY, Dec. 23, and
FOR THE SEASON.
First appearance in New-York of the World-renowned
PEAK FAMILY,
VOCALISTS, HARPISTS,
AND
LANCASHIRE BELL-RINGERS.
CARD.—This popular place of amusement for the past eight months has been undergoing repairs, at a cost of some thousands of dollars. It has been remodeled, walls newly frescoed, stage appointments and scenery renewed, seats raised and curtained, and decorated in a style superior to any saloon in the City.
First appearance in New-York of
Mr. ALBERT H. FERNALD, Pianist and Balladist.
CONSOLIDATION OF TWO SEPARATE COMPANIES.
The evening's entertainment will embrace new Songs, Ballads, Duets, new Bell Music, &c.
TWO HUNDRED SILVER BELLS.
Admission 25 cents.
Reserved seats 25 cents extra.
Box Office open every day, from 8 to 5, commencing on Saturday, Dec. 21, when seats can be secured for the opening night, Monday, Dec. 23.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
A GRAND MATINEE will be given on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, when children will be admitted for 15 cents. C. C. CHASE, Business Manager.

WINTER GARDEN.
GRAND GALA NIGHTS
In celebration of
CHRISTMAS.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY
Will be presented the new grand spectacular drama of the
LAKES OF KILLARNEY;
Or, the
BRIDES OF GLENGARIFF.
Received nightly with the warmest expressions of admiration and delight, in which
MR. and MRS. WILLIAMS
sustain leading characters.
To be preceded by
OUR GAL,
and followed by Lover's charming Extravaganza of
THE HAPPY MAN.

A CARD.
MR. WALLACK
Begs to state, in reply to numerous letters received from patrons of his Theatre, and also to hundreds of applications at the box-office, for the revival of some of the Old Comedies, that the vast success of the new drama,
UP AT THE HILLS,
And the nightly increasing audiences to witness the fine acting, superb scenery, exquisite music and picturesque costumes make it imperative to continue its performance in conjunction with the greatly cast afterpieces for the present.
Notice will be given of the change.
WALLACK'S NEW THEATRE, Dec. 31.

ON EXHIBITION.
LANDSCAPE IN THE
WHITE MOUNTAINS.
By ALEXANDER WERST.
At GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway,
Corner of 9th-st. Admission free.

WONDERFUL! WONDERFUL!:
At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassable and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.
Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.
Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

LECTURES.

A LECTURE BY THEODORE TILTON,
ON
THE LATEST QUESTIONS OF THE WAR,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 26.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, lecture at 8. Tickets 25 cents at James Miller's Bookstore, No. 522 Broadway; Ross & Tousey's, No. 121 Nassau-st.; *Anti-Slavery* Office, No 5 Beekman-st.; *Independent* Office, No. 5 Beekman-st. Seats reserved (entrance on 3d-av.) for gentlemen with ladies, if the tickets are purchased before 5 P. M. on Thursday.

ARTEMUS WARD,
OF VANITY FAIR,
(Mr. CHARLES F. BROWNE,)
will deliver his celebrated humorous lecture,
"THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD,"
at Clinton Hall, before the Mercantile Library Association, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, 1861. Single tickets 50 cents. Tickets admitting a gentleman and a lady, 75 cents. For sale at the Library and at the door on the night of the Lecture.

MEDICAL LECTURES TO LADIES, BY MRS. E. K. ROBERTS, Practicing Physician, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at her residence, No. 79 West 38th-st., commencing always at 2 o'clock. Admission free. Mrs. ROBERTS devotes her practice specially to all diseases of women, and furnishes to her patients all necessary medicines and remedies. Ample accommodations at her house for chronic patients and ladies during confinement. Personal consultations *free*; advice by letter, $1.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER DORLAND, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of SAML. B. SCHENCK, late of the town of Fishkill, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, THOMAS J. B. SCHENCK, one of said administrators of said estate, at his office, in Matteawan, in the town of Fishkill, on or before the 26th day of April next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said administrators out of said estate.—Dated Oct. 21, 1861. T. J. B. SCHENCK.
n4-law6mM*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE creditors of the late firm of Messrs. JAMES BROOKS & CO., that they are requested to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, at his office, No. 28 Ferry-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of January, 1862, with a view to a dividend. HENRY G. LAPHAM.
n18-law6wM* Assignee of James Brooks & Co.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE—NEW-YORK, DEC. 20, 1861.—$500 REWARD.—Whereas BERNARD LEVY, who was doing business as a broker at No. 148 Canal-st., in the City of New-York, was found lying dead on the floor of his office, at the above named place, with his throat cut, on the morning of the 14th instant, and whereas it is believed that he was murdered.

Now, therefore, I, Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York, do, by virtue of authority vested in me, offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who committed the murder of said Levy. Said reward to be paid on the certificate of the District-Attorney, or the Judge before whom the conviction was had, that the claimants are entitled to said reward: but all claims not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after such conviction, will be disregarded. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, Dec. 19, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL parties in arrears for taxes of the current year, that the same must be paid before the 1st day of January next.

All taxes remaining unpaid on that day will be subject to a penalty at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the 30th of September last. JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

DECKER, NO. 13 ANN-STREET, HAS on hand a good stock of Oysters for the Holidays. He requests his friends to send in their orders as soon as possible.

FROM PORT ROYAL AND TYBEE.

Arrival of the Transport Star of the South.

Reported Attack of the Rebels upon Our Forces at Tybee Island—Fort Pulaski Shelling the Gunboats—National Reinforcements Sent from Port Royal—Result of the Fighting Unknown—Departure of the Stone Fleet for Charleston.

The United States steam transport *Star of the South*, Commander KEARNEY, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Port Royal, which port she left on the 18th inst., at 5 P. M., bringing one day later advices than the *Atlantic*. She brings no further news of moment, except that on the morning of the 16th heavy firing was heard in the direction of Tybee Island, and that the steamer *Marion* had proceeded with reinforcements to that place.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Tuesday, Dec. 17.

The Stone Fleet has departed, in tow of several of our transports, for Charleston. Your correspondent, H. J. W., is with them.

The *Marion* is just in from Tybee, with information that the rebels attacked our forces—whether by land or sea, or both, I know not—last night. Pulaski shelled our gunboats. The damage is at present unknown. The Seventh Connecticut Volunteer Militia, Col. TERRY, go down in the *Marion* this afternoon. This looks like work, and I regret my inability to hand you any more particulars.

Capt. FULLER has gone to Beaufort for the Winter, and his Department will soon follow. He has charge of the town and the property there entirely, and will remain.

The sailing of the fleet South is now done for—abolished from men's minds,—a thing that was. *Send us an army at once.* We can work then, but not without.

The series of works going up over the island are immense. Beginning at a point at the southern edge below Fort Walker, a mile and a half, they spread out, crescent-formed, taking in all the present camping ground, and come out just by the small creek, fifty rods from the brown house, or old head-quarters. At the latter termination Capt. GILMORE is building a fort or earthworks. A detailed report of these works, as far as the public have a right to know of them, will go by the next mail complete. You will be astonished to know how much has been done.

LATER INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the Ericsson at Fortress Monroe—The Stone Fleet at Charleston—Operations Against Warsaw Island.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Dec. 22.

The steamship *Ericsson*, Capt. G. A. COLE, from Port Royal, has arrived. The *Ericsson* left Port Royal on Wednesday. She towed seven of the Stone Fleet to Charleston on that day, and nine others followed under sail. When she left, at 10 P. M., operations were about to begin. The hulks were towed to a point about a mile outside the bar, where six gunboats were ready to place them in position.

Operations against Warsaw Island were in progress, but nothing had been accomplished when the *Ericsson* left. She will leave for New-York on Monday.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Excitement Relative to Late Southern News—The Late Conflagration at Charleston—Winter Quarters for the Troops—Danger of Weakening Gen. Wool's Command, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1861.

There is considerable excitement here over the late Southern news, especially the news from Charleston. Officers and soldiers think that the experience at Charleston is but the prelude to more of the same kind. The rebel Press may very well throw a covering over the real origin of the conflagration, for in doing so it serves the purposes of the rebels, while, on the contrary, to give the real cause of the fire, and say it was the work of slaves, would increase the confidence we have in the fact that the slave may be made to form a very serious hindrance to the success of the rebels. They are jealous of them. Why? They are making preparations against slave insurrections. Why? These facts the rebels are aware we know, and when a city is nearly burned, while they admit its cause to be the carelessness or treachery of slaves, still the fact comes out to us—the slaves did it. While the soldiers here lament the burning of Charleston, (for that work they hoped to do themselves,) still, they consider such an occurrence as among the things most reasonably to be expected, knowing as they do, through the "contrabands," the real feeling and wishes of the slaves. An old man who was a slave told me to-day that "Dis matter no surprise to me, massa; we know it was long time comin, massa, and now its come at last, massa; an, for one, I praise de good Lord for it, massa." Slavery rises to strike its own death-blow on this continent.

Matters are lively here. The *Constitution* lies in the stream, and so does the *Illinois*. Large supplies of lumber have arrived, to erect barracks for the troops for Winter quarters. A Zouave, seeing so much lumber about, remarked, "Those of us who are not in New-Orleans this Winter will need Winter quarters." Pretty well said. To clothe, shelter, feed, transport and supply Port Royal, Hatteras, Ship Island, Newport's News, Camp Hamilton and this Fortress, and do it as well as it is done by Quartermaster TALMADGE, under the wise supervision of Gen. WOOL, reflects no small credit on them. This branch of the service is swallowed up by the more glaring and dazzling aspects of the war, but this ought not to be, for those who perform it deserve the applause of their country.

The signal-service is one well worthy of note. We have here a system of communication between Gen. WOOL and the General commanding at Newport's News, which is strictly for official business and the transmission of official intelligence. There are about thirty men detailed for this service, who are instructed in the system, and who serve by turns. This very responsible service is intrusted to Lieut. YELVERTON, whose fidelity to his work during seven months has won for him the esteem of all who know him. The service is performed by the use of a flag, while certain motions stand in place of numbers, while the numbers again are reduced to letters, words and sentences.

Gen. WOOL is in excellent health, and loved by all his command. There is no boat to Hatteras yet. The Ninth is still at Hatteras. The weather here is fine, and the troops are in good health.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Dec. 16, 1861.

When will this war be carried on sternly and vigorously, and the "*Lex Talionis*" allowed some little force? A curse on this gentle course! Rebel accounts from Norfolk all agree, that had a dash been made on Charleston, by Gen. SHERMAN, when he arrived at Port Royal, the city could have been taken with one regiment, and held with four for at least two or three weeks; that not over 2,000 men were in the city, and they terror stricken and cowed.

They say that Gen. HUGER says that "BEAUREGARD's failure to follow up the victory at Bull Run is now thrown into the shade by SHERMAN's inactivity at Port Royal."

Gen. PHELPS landed at Ship Island with some 3,000 men, and BUTLER is on his way here with reinforcements, to the extent of 6,000, to the island.

It is reported that two regiments are to be taken from this place for that purpose, and the "Union Coast Guard" and Twentieth Indiana are named as the unfortunates.

It would be a very serious mistake to weaken this command, for should the grand secesh army of the Potomac retire before McCLELLAN, (of which, to be sure, there is but little prospect,) a portion of it could be thrown down from Richmond to Yorktown, and thence operate upon this place before reinforcements could be received from Washington.

The people have so deluded themselves into the belief that Fortress Monroe is impregnable, that they will only be disabused by its being lost some day, I fear.

The only new feature here is the brigade drill every day by Gen. MAX WEBER, at Camp Hamilton, who manœuvres his troops with great precision and ability, not confining himself to the prescribed rules and regulations of our tactics, but introducing many of the European combinations, and making an interesting spectacle for soldier or civilian, instead of the usual dull "review" with which one is dosed in the Grand Army of the Potomac.

Assistant Adjt.-Gen. HIRAM STEVENS, so well known as Gen. PHELPS' Adjutant-General, has been appointed upon the staff of Brevet Major-Gen. WOOL, with his previous rank of captain. His services will be of great value to the commanding General, whose office work is very great, though the department is small. Capt. STEVENS was (*ex-officio*) at the Big Bethel blunder affair, and distinguished himself by his coolness under fire.

There has been for some days a difficulty between the General commanding the department and the Seventh (Steuben) Regiment, stationed down at Newport's News, in which the reputation of the officers and privates of the regiment is at stake. The matter is not yet settled, but when it is I will give full particulars of the trouble.

LATEST NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Dec. 22.

A bright light was seen from this place last night, in the direction of Norfolk. It was probably caused by a conflagration in that city.

The *S. R. Spaulding* sails for Hatteras Inlet this afternoon.

To-day has been very blustering and unpleasant. No flag of truce was sent out to-day.

A new mail-route was opened to-day, from Old Point Comfort to Cherrystone Inlet, on the Eastern shore, by the departure of the steamboat *George Washington* for the latter place. The mail will leave here three times a week—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

The Rumored Advance of the Rebels—Alarm at Williamsport—Skirmishing Across the River—Sympathy with the Prisoners in Fort Lafayette.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Thursday, Dec. 19, 1861.

I came to this place from Williamsport, about six miles from here, on the Potomac, early last evening. The people at that place had become very much excited the night before, by a report that the rebels were crossing the river in large numbers, at Falling Waters, about four miles below, but it was soon ascertained to be without any foundation. A portion of Col. LEONARD's men of the Massachusetts Thirteenth, who are still there, were immediately sent down, with two pieces of artillery, but saw nothing of the enemy till yesterday morning, when they appeared in pretty large force on the Virginia side, and opened fire upon our men with two pieces of artillery. The Massachusetts boys immediately returned the fire briskly, and it was kept up, at intervals, during the whole day, but apparently without any effect on either side. Both parties were stationed on high hills on either side of the river, which afforded each a fine view of the other, but they were too far apart to do any damage, the distance having been scarcely less than two miles. There were about two hundred of our men present on this side, and apparently twice as many of the enemy on the other side.

When the news of the reported crossing reached Williamsport, the excitement became more intense among the citizens themselves than it had been since the commencement of the war. Many families left immediately for this place, and others were preparing to follow, when the report was contradicted. It was said, also, that the money belonging to the Washington County Bank was removed to this place, though I am not prepared to vouch for the truth of the statement. The place had been pretty well protected, until the day before, by the Massachusetts Thirteenth and the Illinois Thirty-ninth, who had been encamped there for a long time, but most of the former and the whole of the latter then left, the Illinois Regiment going to Hancock, 26 miles from here, and the Massachusetts men to different points up and down the river. This left the town, which has a population of about fifteen hundred, in almost an unprotected condition, and hence the fear of a successful attack. The citizens generally, who were to some extent provided with arms, and about one hundred and fifty soldiers, who did not seem to have any regimental classification, awaited the approach of the enemy most of the night, but he did not make his appearance.

The place is now, however, well protected. The Connecticut Fifth, Col. TERRY, and a portion of Capt. BEST's Battery, arrived yesterday afternoon, and two companies, Capt. COLE and HORNER, of the First Potomac Cavalry, Home Guard, passed through here, on their way hither, early this morning, from Frederick. Should occasion seem to require it, other portions of Gen. BANKS' Division will immediately follow in this direction.

The rebels made a strong effort, yesterday, to destroy Dam No. 5, by tearing away a portion of it on the Virginia side, but did not appear to succeed. Some of the Massachusetts Thirteenth, who have been on picket duty at the dam since the skirmish which took place there a couple of weeks since, fired upon them, but without effect, the rebels being sheltered by a large mill standing close by on the Virginia side, and belonging to a Mr. COLSON. When I left Williamsport, however, a heavy piece of artillery had just been dispatched to the dam, to destroy the mill, which was probably done early this morning. If this be so, the enemy will probably not be able to make any further successful demonstration against the dam.

There was an immense quantity of holiday presents, in the shape of eatables, sent from here, to-day, to the Maryland prisoners at Fort Warren. They have been sent to them by their peculiar friends in this part of the State, and were directed to CHARLES McGILL and RICHARD H. ALVEY, of this place, who were arrested some time ago. McGILL was one of the leading physicians, and ALVEY one of the most successful lawyers in this section of the State, which accounts, to some extent, for a large circle of personal and political friends. The ladies, some of whom are more intensely secession here than the rebels themselves, were especially profuse in their bestowal of precious gifts upon the martyred few.

It is evident that the rebels are fearful of an attempt on the part of our forces to obtain possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from Harper's Ferry to Hancock. Their appearance in pretty strong force all along the Upper Potomac, within the past few days, has doubtless been caused by such an apprehension. If they were to lose that portion of the road, which is the only portion yet remaining in their possession, it would at once enable Gen. KELLY to precipitate his forces suddenly and successfully upon the rebel JACKSON, who is now strong at Martinsburgh and Winchester. Of this they are fully aware, and it is, therefore, not improbable that we shall soon have a battle near this point on the Potomac. It cannot come too soon, however, for the Union forces are now fully prepared to meet it.

PATRIOTISM AND LIBERALITY OF HARNDEN'S EXPRESS COMPANY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I desire publicly to acknowledge the generosity of the proprietors of the above-named Company. I sent down to them for shipment twenty-six barrels, containing a variety of articles, as gifts to our brave volunteers. They having heard a word dropped by one of the cartmen as to what the goods were intended for, made further inquiries about the matter, and when my man went in to pay the freight they said they would not take any pay for them. They also wished him to inform me that they were only sorry there was not ten times more than there was, and that any and all articles I might send as donations to the army would be sent free, as they would be most happy to assist me in the good cause. Respectfully, yours,

JOHN W. FARMER,
No. 47 Ludlow-street, New-York.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1861.

AT CENTREVILLE.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* telegraphs:

"I have been conversing with a party who came directly from Centreville within the last few days. He states that the rebel Generals have 75,000 men at Centreville—that the heights in the rear of the town are elaborately and strongly fortified. The roads to Centreville are considered impregnable, and it is said the enemy has even gone so far as to mine the approaches. The force are all well drilled and enthusiastic, but are enduring many privations in consequence of the poverty of the country and the difficulties of transportation. They will be compelled to fight or starve, as their condition is rapidly approaching one of desperation. The practice of firing upon pickets and making sorties is only intended to draw 'the Yankees' into an advance. They constantly wonder why the Yankees do not attack. It is often a matter of wonder to them that McCLELLAN is not removed, and the propriety of such a policy is discussed in the ranks of the enemy."

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Preconcerted Movement of the Rebels on the North Missouri Railroad—A Long Stretch of the Road Destroyed.

ST. CHARLES, Mo., Saturday, Dec. 21.

A preconcerted movement was made, last night, by the Secessionists along the north of the Missouri Railroad. The rebels, who returned from Gen. PRICE's army, destroyed about one hundred miles of the road, or, at least, rendered it useless. Commencing eight miles south of Hudson, they burned the bridge, wood-piles, water-tanks, ties, tore up the rails for miles, bent them, and destroyed the telegraph line. This was continued to Warrentown, where the work of destruction ceased. How many were concerned in this villainous working is not yet known, but there is no doubt but that it was a preconcerted and simultaneous movement of the citizens along the road, as no single party could have accomplished so much in one night. Three hundred of the villains are known to have been engaged in the destruction of the bridge and track at Warrentown.

THIRTY-FOUR CAR LOADS OF REBEL PRISONERS.

SEDALIA, Sunday, Dec. 22.

Thirty-four cars, loaded with rebel prisoners, taken by Gen. POPE, go to St. Louis to-night. The prisoners are a motely crew, ranging from 16 to 70 years of age. Many of the arms taken are United States muskets, and some of the men are dressed in United States uniforms, taken from our troops at Lexington. Several United States wagons were recaptured.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL SKIRMISH.

PALMYRA, Saturday, Dec. 21.

Major McKEE, with 103 men of Col. BISHOP's command, encountered and repulsed 400 rebels four miles north of Hudson, and killed 10, and took 17 prisoners and 30 horses. Five of our troops were slightly wounded. The rebels had attacked a stock train, captured all the stock, and held the railroad men as prisoners. They were in the act of unloading the stock when the train, stock and men were rescued by our troops.

THE REBEL COL. MAGOFFIN A PRISONER.

OTTERVILLE, Mo., Sunday, Dec. 22.

I learned yesterday that among the prisoners taken by Gen. POPE last Thursday was the notorious Col. MAGOFFIN, of Georgetown, Mo. About two weeks ago Col. MAGOFFIN sent word to the commanding officer that his wife was dangerously ill, and begged to be permitted to see her ere she died. He was informed that if he would give his parole as a prisoner of war, his request would be granted. He did so and went home, and the next that was heard of him was that he commanded the whole force which defended the bridge that Col. DAVIS carried by assault. He fled with his party, and was not taken till some time after the rest of the rebel force had surrendered. In consequence of the darkness of the night he was not recognized until the next day. It seems that Col. MAGOFFIN, having visited his house, and arranged his affairs, sent a messenger recalling his parole, but instead of surrendering himself as officers usually do, he left, and before the messenger reached Sedalia was in the rebel army, and when the fight came on, feeling that he deserved and would probably receive different treatment from those who had not forfeited all right to be treated as prisoners of war, fought desperately but unavailingly.

Gen. POPE refused to accept his parole, and ordered him to be placed in confinement until Gen. HALLECK decided what disposition to make of him. He is one of the most desperate and unscrupulous of the marauders in this section, and it is to be hoped that he will receive the punishment his crime and forfeiture of his parole deserve.

OUR SEDALIA CORRESPONDENCE.

WHAT KIND OF PLACE SEDALIA IS—GEN. POPE'S OPERATIONS—A GREAT NUMBER OF PRICE'S MEN CAGED—GEN. PRENTISS' ATTACK UPON LEXINGTON—REBELS CAPTURED, ETC.

SEDALIA, Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1861.

The great interest which, up to the time of the National retreat from Springfield, clung around operations in Western Missouri, has returned in considerable strength—although probably not for a lengthened stay. But, before touching upon the details connected with the demonstration upon the rebels, let me give you some of the circumstances which have lately transpired here, having reference to affairs in general.

Sedalia, as nobody in particular knows, is the terminus of one of those numberless roads leading from all Western towns to the "Pacific." It is nearly west of St. Louis, is about 35 miles from the Missouri River, and some 65 from the famous town of Lexington. After the war is over, and railroads, in common with other suspended operations, begin to progress—when this road reaches its projected termination, the Pacific Ocean—then, mayhap, Sedalia will become as large as the Astor House, and proportionately flourishing. At present, however, it would not make a respectable kennel for a pack of hounds; has one "hotel," several whisky shops, and nothing more—unless it be some more whisky shops. Its only importance consists in the fact that, being at the end of the railroad, it is, to some extent, the basis of operations upon points between Lexington on the north and Osceola on the south.

The social elements which give interest to this place and its surroundings are at least remarkable, if not of the highest order. Almost everybody is a Secessionist, and particularly the women. I overheard one delicate creature remark, yesterday, that she had a husband and two brothers in the Federal army, and she hoped to God the Southern troops would kill every one of them! The amiability of such a wife, the tender solicitude of such a sister is, at the very least, remarkable.

Another character of note in this section is a Methodist clergyman named MITCHELL. Mr. M. deeming that the pulpit circumscribed a genius so great as he possesses, girded up his loins, buckled on the sword of Gideon, put himself at the head of some 400 other saints, and is now at work smiting the ungodly Unionists hip and thigh, varying his Christian efforts by adding to murder theft and arson.

Day before yesterday, he sent out four of his men to arrest a couple of Union men living at Brownsville, Saline County. One of the Union men is named WASHBURNE, a Methodist clergyman, and a man of quiet habits and great piety; the other man is named HILL, and lives not far from WASHBURNE. The four first arrested the preacher. One of them mounted his horse, cocked his revolver, and then started for MITCHELL's, driving WASHBURNE ahead, on foot. The other three then rode after HILL, and in a little while met him coming towards them, armed with a double-barreled shot gun. They called upon him to surrender, which he declined to do. One of them raised his gun to fire, but HILL was too quick for him, and sent twenty-five buckshot into his breast, killing him instantly. He then gave the contents of the other barrel to one of the balance, breaking his right arm, near his shoulder, into threads, and at the same time putting four buckshot into the back of the third individual. Such arguments were irresistible, and HILL was allowed to have his own way, and passed unmolested. The man who was driving Rev. Mr. WASHBURNE heard the firing, and thinking something was going wrong, fired four shots at his prisoner, one ball grazing his head, knocking him senseless, when, supposing him dead, the other put spurs to his steed, and left. HILL soon after came along, picked up the clergyman, and then both came on, reaching here this evening.

This is one of the many similar events which give piquancy to the war in this section, and add so materially to its humanity.

The place is crowded with refugees from all parts west and north of here. Lexington has a larger representation than any other place, among whom are some of its most respectable citizens. Among these are Judge SMALLWOOD, T. T. CRITTENDEN, (nephew of JOHN J. CRITTENDEN,) Dr. HUGHES, Col. PHILIPS and others. One of these gentlemen just read me a letter from his wife, now at Lexington, in which she gave some details of the attacks made on the place by Gen. PRENTISS last Friday. She said there were several thousand rebels in the place at the time, most of whom were recruits bound for PRICE's army. She happened to be out shopping during the afternoon, when some one tore down the street like a whirlwind, shouting "To the river!—the Federals are coming—quick for your lives!!" The confusion and rush were tremendous, so much so that many came near losing their lives from the pressure. She, however, managed to get home in comparative safety.

The crowd ran in every direction, shouting, screaming and cursing the "Feds," nor was their alarm quieted, when a few moments after Gen. PRENTISS opened on the town with some guns and one mortar. The damage both to the buildings and the Confederates was considerable—several buildings were fired and burnt from hot shot thrown by the Nationals, and several lives lost by the explosion of shells.

The same lady says that an absolute terrorism has reigned over the town for some time—the houses of Union inhabitants were broken into, the inmates outrageously insulted, and everything of value, even to children's dresses, sheets, pillows and articles of female apparel, taken. It is more than probable that before leaving the place, Gen. PRENTISS retaliated to some extent for these and the other doings of the Secessionists at Lexington.

For some time past, as is well known, the rebels have been exceedingly impudent in their operations hereabouts. Recruiting went on under the very noses of the National troops, and trains of supplies for PRICE's army passed daily almost within gunshot of our pickets. For some time recruits have been gathering at Lexington, and a week or so ago PRICE sent up a force of several hundred men to escort them to his den at Osceola. In their route to and from Lexington and Osceola, the Secessionists passed within some thirty miles of this place. Knowing that this body of recruits was about to pass down to PRICE, and also that several trains of supplies were about to leave in the same direction, a gentleman from Lexington submitted a plan to cut them off, and possibly to draw PRICE from his retreat at Osceola, and end the war in Missouri, by giving him a tremendous threshing. The plan was simply to throw heavy bodies of troops on points west of here, and half-way between PRICE and Lexington. In accordance with this plan Gen. POPE left here on Sunday night, with a force of some 12,000 men, and took up a position near Chilhousee, a few miles south of Warrensburgh, and distant from here about forty miles. At the same time two regiments moved out and took position on the same line, but only twelve miles from this place.

These manœuvres place the rebels in a tight place. If they attempt to go south they run against Gen. POPE. If they diverge a little to the west they will be met by JENNISON and MONTGOMERY, who are advancing on the line of our troops from West Point, on the western border of the State. If they go to the northwest they meet Gen. HUNTER. To the north is Gen. PRENTISS, to the east and southeast are the troops at Sedalia, Georgetown, Famine Bridge, Jefferson City, and the two regiments twelve miles to the west of here. By this it will be seen that everything rebellious, from Grand River on the south to the Missouri on the north, and from Kansas on the west to Sedalia on the east, is completely caged, and the game will be bagged beyond all doubt.

Major HUBBARD, with a small force, struck off to the north of the main body, and pounced, yesterday morning, upon a large, but unsuspicious camp of Secessionists, at Clinton. He routed the braves in no time, and without losing a man; captured a train of twenty wagons, loaded with supplies for PRICE; took a large number of prisoners, arms, horses, ammunition and equipments, and then pushed on for a flour-mill on Grand River, some six miles from Clinton.

He reached that place in the afternoon, and found it in full operation, grinding flour and meal for PRICE. He took this also without loss, captured four prisoners, removed several hundred bushels of grain and flour, fired the mill, and, as its walls thundered to the ground, he started with his booty to join the main body under POPE.

For the last two days the communication with POPE has been cut off completely, so that his exact whereabouts, his doings and welfare are unknown. I started this morning to join him, but was detained by meeting the remnants of a small party that had started the day before with dispatches to Gen. POPE from the commandant of this post, Gen. TURNER. Twenty-three miles from here they entered a wood and were fired upon from an ambuscade, but, fortunately, none were hurt. They were then surrounded and taken prisoners, but were subsequently released, with the exception of the bearer of the dispatches and another man. To-morrow a strong force will go out under their protection. I hope to be able to join the main body in time to witness and chronicle anything in the shape of a fight. The whole thing will probably be ended in a day or two, and the forces back to this point.

The Lexington refugees here are very bitter in their denunciation of Hon. THOS. P. AKERS, formerly a representative from the Fifth Congressional District, in this State. Last Spring he took the stump in favor of secession, and being a fine orator, his influence was immense. After stirring up the people till they flew to arms, he took his family and quietly removed from the State, and he is now living at Brooklyn or in New-Jersey, peaceably, under the protection of the very flag that he did more to insult and humble than any other man in the State.

In my next I hope to be able to give you the particulars of another engagement. GALWAY.

NEWS FROM NORFOLK.

An Expedition Fitting Out for Hatteras Inlet—Operations at the Norfolk Navy-Yard, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Dec. 21.

From a most reliable source I have been enabled to obtain very important information of the operations of the rebels at Norfolk, and an *exposé* of some of their intended movements.

An expedition on a large scale is being fitted out to proceed against Hatteras Inlet and retake what was captured from them by Commodore STRINGHAM. The fleet will consist of eleven large side-wheel steamboats and propellers, and a number of ship's launches taken from the Norfolk Navy-yard. It is expected to rendezvous at Roanoke Island, and when joined by the gunboats now fitting out at the Navy-yard and iron works at Norfolk, will at once proceed to the coast of North Carolina.

Commodore LYNCH, of Dead Sea exploration notoriety, now commands the rebel naval force infesting the waters of Virginia and North Carolina. The expedition against Hatteras Inlet is to be in command of ARTHUR SINCLAIR, late of the United States Navy, and a resident of Norfolk. Capt. PATRICK McCARRICK, late Captain of the passenger boats *Coffee* and *Northampton*, of the Bay line between Baltimore and Norfolk, is to be attached to the fleet as sailing master. Capt. McCARRICK is a native of Ireland, and was master of the *Coffee*, or *Winslow*, at the time she was run ashore while endeavoring to assist the French corvette *Proney*, which was lost on the North Carolina coast, in November. In that exploit, McCARRICK set fire to the *Winslow* and came near losing his life.

All the sick, disabled, badly shod and clothed soldiers have been removed from Roanoke Island to Norfolk, leaving but a small force at the former place.

Fully eleven hundred men are now employed at the Norfolk Navy-yard, a large portion of them being engaged in rifling old and new guns. A number of the old guns which had been removed to HARDY's farm, back of St. Helena, directly opposite the Navy-yard, are being unmasked and returned to the yard, rifled and distributed. The mechanical direction of the yard is under the supervision of WILLIAM P. WILLIAMSON, a resident of Norfolk, and for many years an engineer in the United States Navy. He has been many years at sea; but owing to his habitual laziness, he has never done much service while at sea. The practical working man of this department is an Englishman named CARR, and he has now a recent importation of a large number of his own countrymen with him, who are engaged in making projectiles and rifled guns after recent English patterns.

When the yard was left by our forces an immense quantity of timber was stored in the shed, not one-fourth of which has been removed from the wet or mud docks.

The wages of the men employed in the yard are, on an average, about one dollar and eighty cents per day, which is paid only semi-occasionally, and then in shinplasters. As fast as the money is paid to the hands a rush is made to get rid of it. This is owing to an apprehension of an attack by our forces, and in such a case these men dread to have any of the Southern currency found on their persons. This state of affairs is partly what causes so much suffering among the laboring classes, the period between pay-days being so long.

My informant assures me solemnly that the majority of the people beg and pray for a speedy advance of the Union troops, and as soon as the Stars and Stripes are unfurled on the points opposite Fortress Monroe, we will receive such assistance as would drive the enemy before us like sheep.

SOUTHERN ITEMS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Dec. 21.

Nashville papers record the death of Dr. GRISWOLD, of the Thirty-eighth Regiment of New-York, a political prisoner at Charleston.

Advices from Major HELVETI and others, say that they are kindly treated as prisoners at Nashville, and are doing well.

Southern papers say that Parson BROWNLOW has been imprisoned since the 7th inst.

The Pay of Teachers in Public Schools.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 20, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Let me ask a small space in your paper for a few words on the late action of the Board of Education in grading the salaries of the teachers in our Public Schools. It seems to me in that, that they have pursued a very unequal course of justice. While they have given fair salaries to Principals and Vice-Principals, (though by no means too great, considering the talent necessary for, and the labor attached to those positions,) they have in the lower grades, and especially in the last, fixed a rate which any respectable manufactory for the employment of sewing girls would be ashamed to offer to the females in its employ. The too true "Song of the Shirt" need not be here rehearsed to show how proverbially ill this class of women are treated; but in the beggarly rate of payment to which the Board of Education have seen fit to limit some of our school teachers, a new Hood might find a theme as fruitful in its story of oppression as that which characterizes the immortal poem descriptive of the poor sewing girl's wrongs.

Any one who is at all acquainted with the harassing labor of the Primary school teacher, and the kindness, patience and forbearance which she is called upon to exercise in order to insure proper instruction to, and obedience from the very young children under her charge, must have noticed that, in these departments, the perplexities of the instructor and the consequent wear and tear of body and mind, are even greater than those experienced by teachers in the higher classes.

These teachers are ladies of more than common intelligence, and tender, sensitive feeling. Their exertions have been necessarily great to qualify themselves for their positions, and the irksomeness of the duties certainly deserves a decent recompense. While many of them are entirely dependent upon their salaries for support, in some cases they have families likewise dependent wholly, or in part, thereon; and it seems very unjust, to say the least, that the compensation of so useful and deserving a class should be limited in such a degree as to be barely sufficient to supply them with the necessaries of life.

In taking the regulation of this business out of the hands of the Trustees, &c., who comprise the local Board of each Ward,—and who best know the deserts of the teachers under their immediate supervision,—the Board of Education have done an act of injustice which, upon better consideration, should be promptly repealed, and that before its injurious consequences are allowed to be felt. It may be hoped that this will soon be done. LEGATI.

EUROPEAN DISPATCHES.—The steamship *Africa* which sailed from this port Friday morning, will call at Cape Race Tuesday morning, and dispatches left with GEORGE STOKER, Telegraphic and Commercial Agent, No. 145 Broadway, up to 3 P. M. Monday, will be forwarded.

The steamship *Anglo Saxon*, which sailed from Portland Sunday afternoon, will call at the Cape on Wednesday, and commercial messages will be received at the same agency up to 6 P. M. Tuesday.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SOUTH FERRY—ATLANTIC-STREET RAILROAD.—The entrances to the Atlantic-street Tunnel, at the South Ferry, have been closed, and the street, being one hundred and twenty feet wide, has been restored to its original grade. The consummation of this change makes a great improvement in the street, for which the owners of property can well afford to pay the assessment levied therefor. The tunnel being closed and the street restored to an easy and beautiful grade, far better railroad facilities are given to the public by the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company for the transportation of passengers and freight from the South Ferry to any station on Long Island. Trains, for the Winter, will leave the South Ferry for Jamaica almost hourly, and for Hempstead, Syosset, Farmingdale, Deer Park, Riverhead and Greenport, morning and afternoon, connecting with the trains of the Long Island Railroad Company at Jamaica, on their arrival from James-slip, by the way of the Hunter's Point route.

PRESENTATION.—The clerks and carriers connected with the Brooklyn Post-office on Saturday evening presented the Deputy Postmaster, Mr. JOSEPH M. SIMMONS, with a service of silver ware. Upon each article was engraved, "Presented to JOSEPH M. SIMMONS, by the clerks and carriers in the Brooklyn Post-office, as a token of special regard and for personal courtesy." Mr. SIMMONS has occupied his present position for about twenty years, which sufficiently attests as to his ability and integrity, and the presentation indicates the estimation in which he is held by those with whom he is associated. The present was no doubt the more acceptable from the fact that the recipient had no notice whatever of what was on foot until the company had assembled. The Postmaster, Mr. LINCOLN, presented the articles, with a few remarks, to which a heartfelt response was made by Mr. SIMMONS.

A HUMANE ACT.—About 8 o'clock Saturday evening, a gentleman, while passing down Sackett-street, saw two men take a woman into a vacant lot on the corner of Henry and Sackett streets, she being at the time perfectly helpless from the effects of liquor. He immediately proceeded down toward the Hamilton Ferry in search of a policeman, but did not succeed in finding one until he reached the ferry, where he found Officer GROGAN, of the Third Precinct, (who is detailed there.) He immediately left his post, and found the woman lying on the sidewalk. On being taken to the Station-house, she gave her name as ROSA SULLIVAN, aged 21 years. Had it not been for the humanity of the gentleman, she no doubt would have frozen to death.

THE SPIRITUAL WANTS OF THE SOLDIERS.—A meeting was held in the First Congregational Church, Henry-street, last evening, with special reference to supplying the army and navy with religious reading. The house was filled, and addresses were made by the Secretary of the American Tract Society, Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of New-York, Col. VAN BUREN, Paymaster-General of the State of New-York, and Prof. J. H. RAYMOND, and at the close a collection was taken up for the cause. The American Tract Society, the Secretary stated, had distributed in the army and navy during the last six months 15,000,000 printed pages, including 45,000 books.

A PATRIOTIC EXAMPLE.—The Rev. J. E. ROCKWELL, of the Central Presbyterian Church, in Schermerhorn, near Nevins-street, appeared before the Elders of that Church a few days since, and stated that owing to the present embarrassed condition of business affairs, and the need of money to sustain the war, he would most cheerfully submit to a reduction of $500 from his salary as pastor. This act was entirely voluntary on the part of the pastor.

CONCERT SALOONS.—The Brooklyn authorities having decided that the concert saloons were kept open in this city in violation of law, the Police, on Friday night last, closed the only three places of the kind in the city.

SAILING OF THE OCEAN QUEEN.—The United States steam transport *Ocean Queen*, with a full cargo of provisions and coal, sailed at 12 o'clock yesterday for Port Royal.

CITY COURT.—The fourth Monday and Equity causes will be taken up to-day for trial without a jury. There will be no jury trials this week.

New-Jersey.

INAUGURATION OF LAKE LINCOLN.—Lake Lincoln donned its winter garb on Friday night last, and since that time has been gradually adding to its coverings until its surface is sufficiently strong for the occupancy of skaters with safety. The lake will be thrown open to the public for the first time to-day (Monday,) and in the evening will be brilliantly lighted by means of four locomotive lamps, one placed at each corner. Suitable buildings have been erected for the accommodation of skaters and visiters. The ice is said to be in excellent condition, and in case of snow means have been provided for removing it. The lake is two miles from the Jersey City Ferry and is accessible by cars and stage from Jersey City.

MASONIC.—The annual meeting of Varick Lodge, No. 31, F. A. M., of Jersey City, was held on Friday night last, when the following officers were elected: S. R. TYRELL, W. M.; J. S. GAMBLE, S. W.; G. H. Carrick, J. W.; J. R. Mercein, Treasurer; B. E. Phelphs, Secretary; H. Y. Lazear, S. D.; T. Gross, J. D.; A. McMullen, Tyler.

CITY TAXES.—The time for receiving taxes by the City Collector of Jersey City expired on Friday last. Up to that time he received $85,000, which is $22,000 more than was paid at the same time last year. The total amount of tax ordered to be raised for city, county and State purposes is $112,804, of which $94,189 17 is for city tax.

FOR THE SOLDIERS.—A number of boxes containing blankets and hospital stores, prepared by the Ladies' Relief Society of Jersey City for the volunteers, were forwarded by Mayor VAN VORST the past week.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Dec. 21.

FLOUR inactive. WHEAT 2c. higher; sales at 69c.@70c. for No. 1, and 63c.@64½c. for No. 2, in store. CORN advanced ½c.; sales at 23c.@23½c. for mixed, in store. OATS steady. MESS PORK firm at $9 25@$9 37½. HOGS—dressed, nominal at $2 75@$3 05. Receipts—7,800 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn. EXCHANGE firm and unchanged.

[Advertisement.]

FROCK PALETOT
OVERCOATS,
SACK OVERCOATS,
CAPE OVERCOATS,
ARMY OVERCOATS.
New and elegant styles, at
LOW PRICES.
DEVLIN & CO.,
Broadway, corner Warren-st.
Broadway, corner Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

FOLEY'S
CELEBRATED GOLD PENS,
Gold and Silver Pencil Cases,
New styles for
Holiday Presents.
JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer,
No. 163 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A Philosopher was once asked what he considered the universal present. He answered, promptly, "A PAIR OF SKATES." We are so convinced of the truth of this sage remark, that we will give a handsome reward to any one who will bring to the "CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM," either man, woman or child, who would not like to give or receive a present of a beautiful pair of skates. The person must not be blindfolded, and must submit to have all our tempting styles shown him, or the reward will not be paid.

CONOVER & WALKER, Hardware Dealers,
No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

[Advertisement.]

WOMAN'S RIGHTS! LADIES' SKATES!—Now, ladies, depend upon it, now is your chance. If you ever expect to be elevated to your proper position in society, you must meet at the "Central Park Skate Emporium," and take your stand on a pair of CONOVER & WALKER Skates. No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.

N. B.—A few Skates suitable for gentlemen.

[Advertisement.]

TOOL CHESTS! TOOL CHESTS! TOOL CHESTS! suitable for boys and amateurs, from $2 to $75, of our own fitting up. A most useful holiday present.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.
Cutlery of all kinds.

[Advertisement.]

"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."—Skates from 25 cents to $25. Everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. Parlor skates. We make a specialty of skates. CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 22—*In steamship Teutonia, from Hamburg, &c.*—L. Roger, wife and child, M. Konig and wife, L. Steen, F. Struller, C. Schraubstadter, F. Wettsteen, H. Schreyer, C. Bausch, L. Von Seldeneck, F. Spies, F. Rud, F. E. Cluassen, John Magor, C. H. Ulrich, W. Duffay, T. Hauld Gardale, H. C. Gaskel, T. Penumis Indiges, M. Grasshoff, L. Eichthal, A. Molina, L. Gullemant, E. Indiges, Kate Indiges, Jean Indiges, H. Hendrickson, O. F. Grandhager, L. J. Olleillier, L. Dann, T. G. Weber, P. Jacob and wife, Julie Touse, L. T. Tourusie, H. T. Chayron.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 21 | Sun sets.... 4 37 | Moon rises...11 28
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.11 44 | Gov. Island.12 33 | Hell Gate.... 1 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Dec. 22.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Star of the South, Commander Kearney, Port Royal 18th inst., in ballast.

Steamship Teutonia, (Ham.,) Faube, Hamburg, Dec. 1, via Southampton, Dec. 4, with mdse. and 145 passengers to Kunhardt & Co.; experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage; passed a large iceberg in lat. 47, long. 51; passed Cape Race, Dec. 17, during a heavy snow-storm.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Ship Cynosure, Harris, Liverpool Nov. 16, with coal to John A. McGaw. Had heavy W. and N. W. gales from lon. 40. Nov. 29, lat. 46, lon. 40, saw ship Advance, with foremast fished, bound E.; same time, saw ships Compromise and North American, bound E. 19th inst., lat. 40 30, lon. 67, spoke Br. brig Esquimaux, from Jamaica for Halifax, and supplied her with provisions.

Brig Heroine, (Br., of P. E. I.) Caffrey, Prince Edward's Island 14 ds., with potatoes and oats to C. H. Trumbull. Experienced heavy weather.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Hulse, Philadelphia, with coal, for New-Haven.

Schr. Caspian, Porter, Damiscotta, Me., 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven 2 ds., mdse.

Sloop W. H. Bowen, Brotherton, Providence 2 ds., mdse.

WIND—Sunset, N. N. E.

Foreign Ports.

[PER EDINBURGH.]

Arrived from New-York—Arno, at Havre; Byzantium, at Deal; Magaretta and Rosa, at Dublin; Fidelia, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Achilles, at Falmouth.

Arrived from Baltimore—John Clark, at Liverpool.

Spoken, &c.

Empire—brig, from Boston 7 ds., for Fortress Monroe, Dec. 22, Sandy hook bearing W. N. W. 25 miles.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH & BROTHER'S
PALE CREAM ALE,
SUPERIOR AMBER ALE,
PORTER,
AND
NEW-YORK BROWN STOUT.

THE ABOVE CELEBRATED AMERIC[illegible] [illegible]LES are brewed from the CHOICEST BARLEY M[illegible]L and HOPS, and highly esteemed by those who have used them. Purchasers are requested to call and examine our superior stock, assured that they will find the BEST and PUREST articles.

We have at all times a large stock ready for delivery, in whole, half and quarter casks, suitable for the TRADE, HOTELS, and FAMILY USE, which we offer on the
MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
SMITH & BROTHER,
BREWERS,
Nos. 158 and 160 West 18th-st., New-York.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND INAUGURATION
OF THE
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Dec. 23, 1861, will be presented, with an
UNPRECEDENTED GREAT DISTRIBUTION,
Shakespeare's Tragedy of
HAMLET.
Doors open at 7, curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
Balcony, Parquette and Dress Circle..........50 cents.
Secured seats in Balcony and Parquette..........$1 00
Family Circle..........25 cents.

THE HERO OF LEXINGTON AND THE SIXTY-NINTH.—By request of the officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.,
Col. MULLIGAN
will repeat his
"RECOLLECTIONS OF THE SIEGE,"
at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 8 o'clock. Proceeds to be sent to the poor of Ireland. Tickets 25 cents—can be obtained from the officers of the regiment, at the various bookstores and hotels, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.
Dodworth's Band will be in attendance.
Capt. JAS. B. KIRKER,
Quartermaster J. B. NELLY,
Lieut. PETER McQUADE,
Committee of Arrangements.

A VERY FINE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO for sale for $810; has all modern improvements, full iron frame, overstrung bass, and very handsome case; it is fully warranted by best City makers. Call at No. 89 Henry-st.